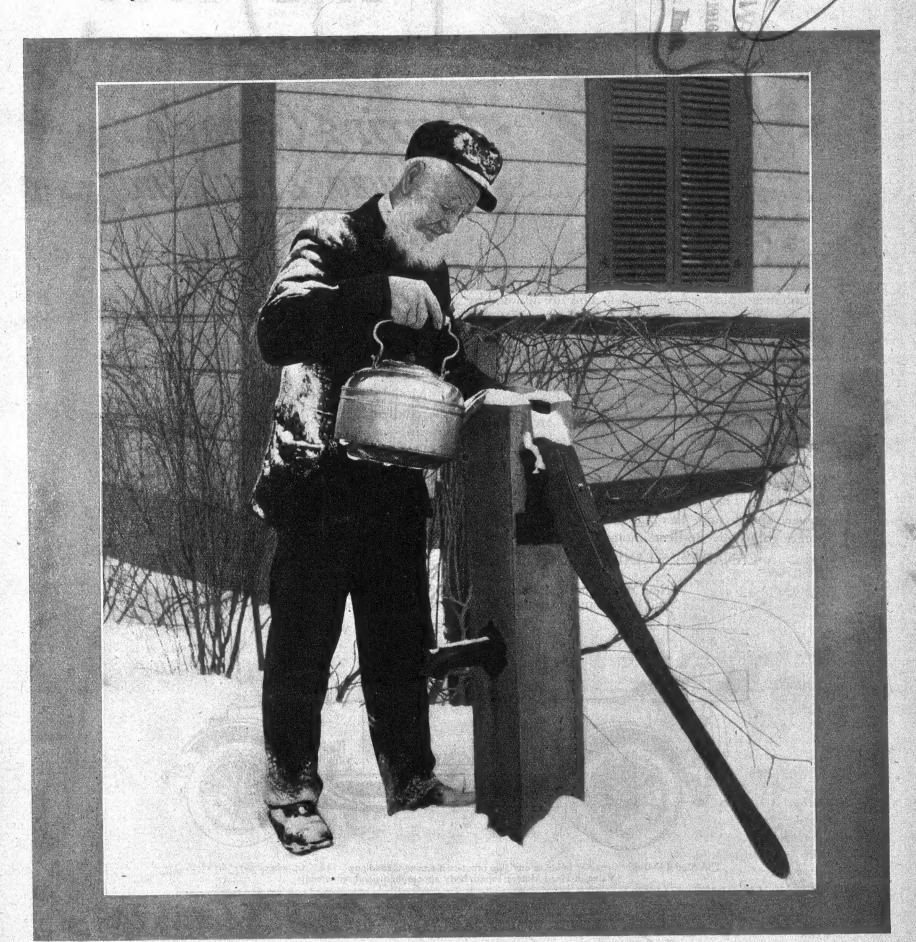
THE GRAIN GUIDE

Christmas Numben

Winnipeg Man

December 6th, 1916

\$ 150 per Year





Enhanced pleasure and satisfaction are attained by owners of a motor equipage embodying efficiency, comfort, beauty and economy.

McLaughlin engineers have perfected a mechanism of maximum efficiency, around the valve-in-head motor.

McLaughlin body types for 1917 are exquisite models of our master coach builders' art.

When miles are measured by the gallon, McLaughlin gasoline economy is proved beyond argument. This fuel saving, with the McLaughlin power, speed and flexibility, has established the McLaughlin valve-in-head motor car as

CANADA'S STANDARD CAR.

1917 sees McLaughlin motor cars even further in the lead than before. Our new series includes models of Four and Six cylinder cars from \$880.00 up to \$1520.00 in roadster and touring car bodies and a Sedan at \$2350.00.

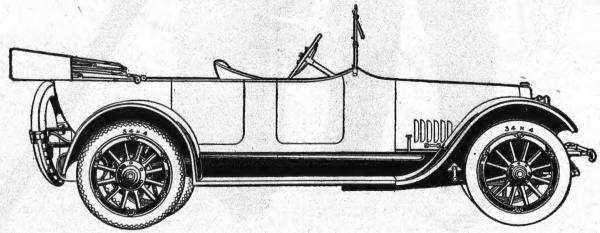
Model D-4-35—the new McLaughlin Four—the challenge in 1917 motor car values—5-passenger touring car.

D-6-63—a new McLaughlin Six with 41 H. P. valve-in-head motor, taking the place of last season's D-60

D-6-45—Canada's Standard 5-passenger Touring

D-45 Special, a replica of D-45, with added refinements and improvements.

A New McLaughlin 7-Passenger Car will be announced in January, 1917. Send for description and prices on the model best suited to your needs.



This Model D-6-45 "Special" holds an enviable reputation among Canadians. 115½ in, wheelbase; 45 H. P. Valve-in-Head Motor; superb body appointments and refinements

The Mc Laugh Sin Motor Gr C Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.

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The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. A RECORD OF PROGRESS

ORGANIZATION

The Company was incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Alberta on March 23, 1913.

The record made by the Company since incorporation, as reported to each Annual Meeting, is as follows:—

Date of	No. of	No. of	No. of	Value of	Amount of Paid Up
Meeting	Locals	Share- holders	Subscribed Shares	Subscribed Shares	Capital Stock
Aug. 19, '13	46	4,665	7,272	\$436,220.00	\$ 87,264.00
Oct. 14 & 15, '14	76	8,483	9,428	555,680.00	117,108.00
Nov. 17 & 18, '15	87	9,353	12,127	727,620.00	163,869.24
Nov. 15 to 17, '16	103	11,236	14,472	868,320.00	301,737.60

ELEVATOR DEPARTMENT

Season 1913-14—46 elevators; 3,774,396 bushels grain handled. Season 1914-15—76 elevators; 5,039,100 bushels grain handled.

Season 1915-16—87 elevators; 19.320,556 bushels grain handled.

Three Months, Season 1916-17—103 elevators; over 6,000,000 bushels grain handled.

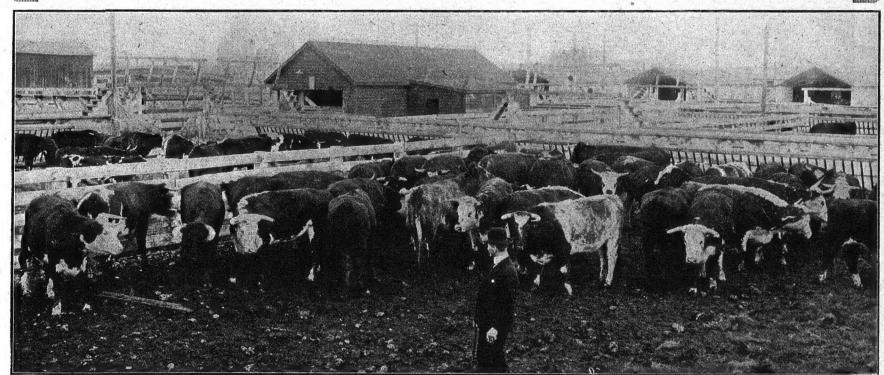
COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

Season 1914-15—1,211,000 bushels grain handled. Season 1915-16—10,384,156 bushels grain handled.

Three Months, Season 1916-17—Over 2,000,000 bushels grain handled.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Organized April 1, 1914

	Cars	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Value	
Season 1913-14	141	11.000	Cattle	Direct	y aruc	
Season 1914-15,	763	56,603	1,129	805	\$605,809.74	
Season 1915-16	513	36,624	3,545	659	878,042.78	
Three Months,	1		200			
Season 1916-17	258	6,712	3,493	1,502	305,846.58	



CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

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The state of the s			
O	1014 . 1		for the farmers of Alberta
Trannized in Febru	laru 1914 to hanc	le verious commodifies	tow the townsons of Alberta

			0		
	FLOUR A	ND FEE	D		Three
Season	1913-14	. handled	59	cars	1910
	1914-15				11.12
	1915-16	. handled	160	cars	-
Three	Months				Seasor
Season	1916-17	. handled	74	cars	Seasor

	COAL
Season	1913-14-no coal
sheds	
Season	1914-15—3 coal
sheds	
Season	1915-16—24 coal
sheds	

,	1916-17—65 coal sheds 796 cars
4	POSTS
	Season 1914-15 75 cars
	Season 1915-16204 cars
	BINDER TWINE
	Season 1914-15
	Season 1915-16
	LUMBER
	Season 1914-15
	Season 1915-16

#### Farmers of Alberta OWN COMPANY PATRONIZE YOUR

You are interested in our progress. Write for our last annual report. We will gladly mail, it to you.

Are you going to have a Local organized in your district this year? Write us at once for full information so that your Local will be organized before March 1st next.

#### GRAIN.

Consign your next car to us and take advantage of the facilities we have established for your benefit.

We carefully check the grading on all cars consigned to us, and are at your disposal for collecting your claims.

LIVESTOCK

We have the largest office on the Calgary Livestock Yards, and also have an office at the new Edmonton Livestock Yards.

Write us for full information and let us handle your next shipment for you.

If you are buying feeders this winter, commission us to purchase them for you. We can give you good service.

Would you like a copy of our booklet, "The Way to Market, or Guide to Livestock Shipping"? A post card will bring you one.

Have you tried the plan of marketing your stock and shipping with your neighbor, thereby securing the car lot rate?

Three Months

WIRE 

Our Co-operative Supplies De-partment has also handled large quantities of hay, salt, firewood and other commodities, in carload lots, for our customers.

The total number of cars handled by this department since it was established is:-

Season 1913-14 Season 1914-15. Season 1915-16. Three Months, Season 1916-17.

We can give you full information how to do this and will make settlement with each shipper, sending him a complete statement showing what his stock brought and the expenses incurred.

The shippers who have already adopted this plan are making money.

Write our Livestock Department and secure full particulars on this method of selling

#### CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLIES

CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLIES

Our Co-operative Department is live and up-to-date in its work.

Our volume of business is so big that we can buy to the best advantage.

You get the benefits of such an organization.

Lumber and Building Material—Our mill connections are the best. Write us for prices, etc. You will not be disappointed.

Coal—We are the largest retail dealer in the province. Try us when you want results.

We sell the best steam coal as well as domestic.

Hay—We handle large quantities. If you have any to offer let us know. If you require any, sak for prices.

Binder Twine—Our compétition has reduced the price. When you require any, get in touch with us.

Flour and Feed—Our volume in this line is steadily increasing. We handle all the standard brands.

Posts, Barb Wire and Wire Fencing—Are you figuring on fencing your farm? Cer

andard brands,
Posts, Barb Wire and Wire Fencing—Are you figuring on fencing your farm? Get
ir prices. They will interest you.
Machinery—Our line is most complete. Prices are attractive. Shipments can be our prices. The Machinery made promptly.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited was organized and is owned, operated and controlled by farmers.

Write us for full information. Address all correspondence to Head Office:—

THE ALBERTA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED 314-340 Lougheed Building, CALGARY



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## CRE OF

There is a Gold Mine on every Farm in the Prairie Provinces Who will develop his Gold Mine and win the Reward?

## 

Wheat is as good as Gold. The more wheat—the more gold. The man or woman who grows the best wheat will get the largest share of gold. The majority of farmers do not get as much gold out of their wheat as they should because they have not sowed the best quality of seed. The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased enough pure registered seed to sow 1,000 acres and is giving this seed away absolutely free to 1,000 farmers. This seed has been grown in the Prairie Provinces under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and has been registered by that Association. This seed is guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from noxious weed seeds of all kinds, clean, free from small and broken kernels, plump and testing at least 95 per cent. germination. There is no better seed produced in the world. The man who sows an acre with this seed and follows the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will start a gold mine right on his own farm. Registered seed is going to be the big demand in this country in the next two or three years and it will bring at least double the price of

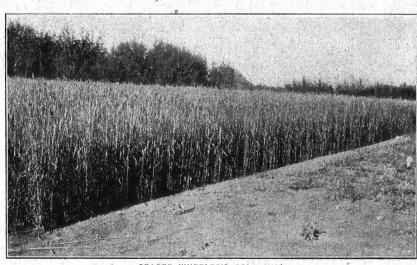
the ordinary seed that is shipped over the platform or sold thru the elevator. The man who starts growing pure registered seed in 1917 will protect himself against the time when wheat goes back to the old prices after the war. When his neighbor is putting his wheat thru the elevator at \$1.00 the man with pure registered. seed will be getting \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for all he can produce. The same applies to oats and barley. Never in the history of Western Canada have farmers appreciated the value of good seed as they do today. There is a great money-making opportunity for the first 1,000 or 1,500 farmers who will get into pure registered seed and supply it to their fellow farmers. The man who starts now with only one acre of The Guide's seed can easily have 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of pure registered seed to sell in two years. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association costs nothing to join and any farmer who follows its rules and regulations will start his own gold mine and it will be one that will never play out. Members of the C.S.G.A. have produced as high as 80 bushels of wheat to the acre and that is one of the best paying propositions in Canada.

#### The Gold Dust

The Gold Dust

In the year 1913 Paul Gerlach, Allan, Sask., won the sweepstakes world's prize for the best, wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge. His world's prize winning wheat was grown from 15 pounds of Marquis which he secured from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. He grew this under the C.S.G.A. rules and produced a magnificent sample. The Guide has purchased Mr. Gerlach's registered Marquis wheat and is giving it away free. Seager Wheeler Is a member of the C.S.G.A. and has been selecting wheat for twenty years and steadily improving the quality. He has won the world's prize four times. In the year 1013 he was hailed out and only one plant on his wheat was left standing. This was the start of his famous Kitchener wheat with which he won the world's sweepstakes prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress, El Paso, Texas, September, 1916. Mr. Wheeler was hailed out again this year or The Guide would otherwise have had his wheat also to distribute.

Prof. Bracken of the Saskatoon Agricultural College is carrying on the most remarkable and comprehensive experiments in field crops on the continent. He is one of the best authorities on grain in Canada. Prof. Bracken has no Marquis wheat to spare but The Guide has secured from him a quantity of his pure registered Seed has been secured from other growers who are less famous than those mentioned but who have been following Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules and have produced very fine seed. There is no way to make money faster than that which The Guide would recommend that every person entering this competition should secure enough seed for one acre of whatever seed they choose. A smaller quantity to select the prize winning sample.



SEAGER WHEELER'S GOLD MINE This is one of Mr. Wheeler's 1911 seed plots from which he harvested 80 2-bushels of Registered Marquis Wheat per acre. Other growers of Registered Marquis Wheat oan do just as well as Mr. Wheeler, by following C.S.G.A. Rules

IN GOLD

O those who exhibit at our Seed Fair the best samples grown from The Guide's pure seed The Grain Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500 in cash prizes absolutely free and without any reservation, as shown in the table opposite.

The judges in this competition will be Geo. Serls, Chief Grain Inspec-tor for the Dominion Government, of Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, Mantoba Archeutung. College, Winnipeg, Man.

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1 st	Prize			. 5	100	 \$40		\$25	
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15th	44				5	 -		-	
16th	44		. 2		9555554	-		-	
17th	44				5	-		-	
18th	66				4	 -			
19th	84	1			3	 			
20th	. 44		4.5		3	 -		-	
	Total			. \$	315	\$ 105		\$80	

#### Mining Rules

1. The Guide's Pure Registered Seed consists of Marquis and Fife wheat and Banner Gats put up in 20 lb. sacks and O.A.C. 21 barley in 24 lb. sacks. These are the quantities best suited to seeding one quarter acre.

2. Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats, or barley, described on this page free of charge.

3. No person may earn more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to everyone who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge.

4. No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.

5. The Guide will provide to each person who wins one or more sacks of the seed full instructions from the leading experts on the best methods for treating the seed, preparing the seed plot, cultivation, harvesting, threshing and cleaning.

6. The Guide will hold a seed fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which each person winning one or more sacks of Pure Registered Seed will be entitled to exhibit one half bushel of seed grown from The Guide's stock. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is giving \$500 in prizes for the best exhibits.

7. All seed earned will be shipped in plenty of time even for the earliest seeding.

8. Every winner of one or more sacks of The Guide pure seed will be assisted to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and thus secure the tages of growing pure registered seed. This seed will be accepted by the C.S.G.A. as foundation stock and entitle the holders to member-ship in the Association.

Whenever gold is reported in any cor-THE GOLD RUSH IS ON rush of gold seekers. Nearly all of them are disappointed—sometimes a few

find gold-some die on the way-some starve to death-others return sadder, poorer and wiser, and often broken in health. In the rush for The Guide's Gold Mine there will be no disappointments, but every man will be a winner. Already one-fourth of our gold producing Pure Registered Seed has been taken. This seed is the scarcest article in this country and gold seekers should get after it now. If you are a gold seeker and want to join hands with The Guide in this gold rush, fill out the coupon on this page with the number of sacks you want, sign your name and mail it at once.

THE	GRAIN	GROWERS' GUIDE,	

December 6, 1916,
Gentlemen:-Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete de-
talls of competition and seed fair and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions
20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat
24 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley and 20 lb. sacks of Banner Oats.
In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition. I will send you the necessary

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Write Name and Address Plainly NOTE-Victory Oats and Thorpe Barley can no longer be supplied. 我看我看到我们是我们是我们的我们的,我们是我们的,我们就是我们的,我们就会,我们就会就会就会就会就会就会就会就会就会就会就是我们的的,



## Province Alberta



## Alberta

is the bright spot on the crop map of Canada this year---and, in fact, one of the few bright spots on the Continent . . . .

With little more than half a crop elsewhere in Canada and the United States, Alberta has safely harvested a crop of more than normal size. From such returns as have been received we estimate the average yield at 28 bushels for wheat, 45 bushels for oats, and barley at 30 bushels per acre.

Considering present prices for grain and livestock, Alberta seems in a fair way to surpass last year's total agricultural production in point of value, and provide a greater net return per capita for the farmer than any other state or province to date.

Travellers through Alberta's wheat belt have had revealed to them scenes of agricultural productiveness unapproached in any other part of the world.

Alberta farms selected with even moderate descretion have raised men to independence and

affluence with records of wonderful development unsurpassed amongst the phenomenal industrial success of which Canada well may boast.

Many almost incredible yields have been reported by reliable authorities, wheat exceeding 70 bushels and oats 145 bushels per acre.

Alberta has the proud honor of producing the wheat king of the world. Mr. Charles S. Noble, of Nobleford, Alberta, has broken the world's record for 1,000 acres, threshing 54.23 bushels per acre of No. 1 wheat.

Numerous records show that the cost of farms have been more than repaid by this year's wheat crop. In one instance land purchased for \$3,200 produced wheat which was sold for a little over \$10,000

Alberta still has thousands of free homesteads, many of which are within close proximity to railway facilities awaiting settlers.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,
Chief Publicity Commissioner
EDMONTON, ALTA.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture
EDMONTON, ALTA

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# MARKETING SERVICES FOR SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS

## Convention

Do not miss the Big Convention for Livestock Men at the Agricultural College, Saskatoon, January 9 to 12, 1917.

### CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture has built up a splendid market for dairy products for Saskatchewan farmers. In 1916 more than nine thousand farmers supplied cream to the 17 co-operative creameries operated by the Dairy Branch, which manufactured over 2,500,000 pounds of butter. The Dairy Branch also grades and markets export butter manufactured by privately operated creameries in Saskatchewan.

#### **EXPRESS CHARGES PAID**

These creameries provide a cash market for all the cream the farmers of Saskatchewan can produce. Express on cream is all paid at the creameries and any farmer with railway facilities may share in the market which the creameries afford.

#### CREAMERY PROGRESS

The development of the co-operative creameries is shown by the following figures:—

Year	Cr	eame	eries	Patrons	В	utter Mfd.
1907		4		213		Pounds 66,246
1909		6		876		324,404
1911		9		1,596		703,583
1913		11		2,681		850,525
1915		15		5,979		2,012,401
1916		17		9,200		2,500,000

## PRICE ACCORDING TO QUALITY

Saskatchewan co-operative creameries buy cream on a quality basis and pay a bonus for the best product. This enables them to make butter of superior quality. All export butter is graded and commands high prices. It pays farmers who produce the best grade of cream to sell it to a co-operative creamery.

Patrons of co-operative creameries do not pay profits to unnecessary middlemen.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan are located at

located at		*
Birch Hills	Langenburg	Regina
Canora	Lloydminster	Shellbrook
Cudworth	Melfort	Tantallon
Fiske	Melville	Unity
Kerrobert	Moosomin	Wadena
Lanigan	Oxbow	

For further information write to the Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

### LIVESTOCK FOR SALE ON CREDIT

Three years ago the Saskatchewan Legislature passed a law providing for the expenditure of \$500,000 in purchasing livestock to be sold on credit terms to Saskatchewan farmers.

#### STOCK SUPPLIED

The classes of stock supplied consist of pure bred bulls of the right type and of suitable age for breeding, grade cows of popular breeds, pure bred boars and rams and grade sows and ewes. Deliveries begin in May.

#### **TERMS**

Purchasers able to pay cash are required to do so and all purchasers must pay at least 25 per cent. cash. Unpaid balances are payable in one or two instalments with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Up to \$400 worth of stock can be bought by paying one-quarter cash and up to \$1,000 worth can be bought by paying one-half cash.

#### WHO MAY APPLY

Bona fide farmers in Saskatchewan who are members of agricultural societies, grain growers' associations, co-operative associations and shareholders or patrons of creamery companies are eligible to receive assistance in this connection.

#### **ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Under this Act 1,834 head of cattle, including 235 pure bred bulls, have already been sold to Saskatchewan farmers. Sheep to the number of 5,275 have also been supplied. During the fall season, when stock shipments from the prairies are most numerous, the Department maintains an experienced cattleman in Winnipeg to make purchases for Saskatchewan farmers who desire his assistance.

#### **APPLICATIONS FOR 1917**

The Livestock Commissioner expects a larger demand for all kinds of livestock in 1917 and applications are now being received. Saskatchewan farmers interested in this question may obtain full particulars from the Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

#### COMMUNITY BREEDING, BEEF RINGS, ETC.

Bulletin No. 42, which may be obtained free on request, contains valuable information on these topics.

### MARKETING LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, WOOL, ETC.

The first step towards improving present conditions of marketing livestock will be taken when those with less than a carload of animals for sale get together and sell co-operatively. Co-operative Livestock Marketing Associations have been organized at many places in Saskatchewan and have saved money for their members. Full particulars re organizing are contained in Bulletin No. 41, which may be obtained free upon request.

#### WOOL

Co-operative marketing of wool has been carried on in Saskatchewan by the Co-operative Branch of the Department since 1914, with gratifying results, as shown by the following figures:—

Year	Pounds	Average
	Handled	Price
1914	69,404	16c
1915	150,328	25c
1916	176 556	32 1 30

About half its value is paid to farmers as soon as the wool is received and the balance is sent when it is sold. By reducing handling charges and eliminating unnecessary middlemen's profits this method of selling wool resulted greatly to the advantage of the growers. This service will be available to Saskatchewan farmers in 1917.

#### **POULTRY**

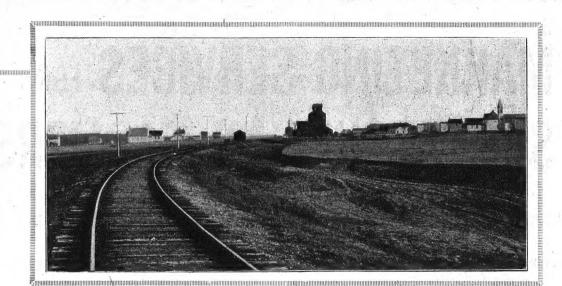
Co-operative marketing of poultry is available for Saskatchewan farmers again this year through poultry marketing stations in operation at Saskatoon and Regina. In this way 14½ tons of poultry were marketed in 1915. Birds received alive are killed, plucked, packed and graded according to market requirements. Advance payments are made when the birds are received and when the poultry is sold the balance, less cost of handling, is remitted to the producers. This marketing service does not increase the price to the consumer, but puts the profits in the pockets of the producers, where they belong.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Director of Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask,

你有!我看!我看!我看!我!

Bill Your Car to Us . .

> - We -Handle



# Wheat, Oats Flax, Barley

## We handle them all for Farmers

If you are near one of our 258 country Elevators in Saskatchewan you can use the Elevator. But whether you load through the Elevator or over the platform . .

## BILL YOUR CAR TO US

Farmers are in the grain business to give themselves good service. They study grain marketing and selling from the farmers' point of view.

The charge is 1 cent per bushel commission on wheat, flax and barley, and ½ cent per bushel on oats. Our own inspector checks the government grading of all cars billed to us and if he thinks it advisable, calls for a re-inspection. Every car is traced right through and its condition is noted.

Claims for any shortage in weights on platform cars are handled free of charge.

Our sales manager obtains the highest possible prices for the grain entrusted to the company for sale.

We are eyes, ears and brains for our shippers when handling their grain.

Last year we handled over 44 million bushels of grain, including 3,287 platform-loaded cars.

## Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.

Head Office: Regina, Sask.

Commission Dept.: Winnipeg, Man.

#### A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal, bank or express money order. Mail your \$1.50 today.

#### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employ-ed as the official organ of the Mani-toba Grain Growers' Association, the Sas-letchewan Grain katchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN. Editor and Manager Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Wetr Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter.

VOL. IX. December 6

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies a control of the subscriptions of the subscr

Commercial display—20 cents per agate line Livestock Display16— cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a faver if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



## **Every** Grain Grower in Saskatchewan

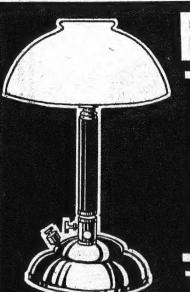
Can help to bring in a better day for himself and his neighbors by linking up with the great Co-operative Movement and doing his bit to convert the ideals represented thereby into a practical reality. No farmer can afford to stay out, but each

## Should Join

With the many thousands of farmers already numbered as members, until through the strength of Unity we can realize our ideal of Equity. Don't put it off any longer, but get in touch without delay with the local secretary in your district, or write the Central.

#### Saskatchewan Grain Growers' **Association** Regina Farmers' Building





## BURNS ORDINARY

A Genuine Coal Oil Burning Lamp—not a Burns Seventeen Hours on One Quart of makeshift advertised as a coal oil lamp, Common Coal Oil—No Insurance Objeconly to clog up and get out of order in a few weeks—but a Genuine, Blue Flame Wickless Coal Oil Pressure Mantle Lamp. Made in Winnipeg—Buy From the Manufacturers Direct

Common Coal tions, Perfectly Safe—No Smell—Uses One Mantle, renewals cost but \$1.50 per dozen; mantle ties on top and bottom.

### Special Christmas Offer

We will accept orders for the holidays only for this wonderful lamp at \$9.00 each, cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg. The lamp comes complete with shade, pump, three mantles and full directions for operating.

Sold Under an Absolute Money-Back Guarantee

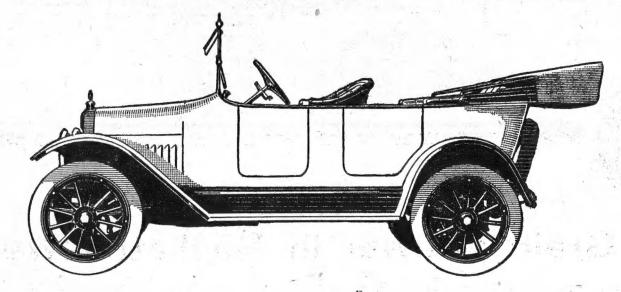
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THE POWERLIGHT CO. LTD., WINN

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Would you pay one hundred and fifty dollars per acre for land, if you could buy another farm just as good for one hundred dollars per acre?

It's a foolish comparison—yet many people do not seem to realize that it applies to the purchase of a motor car.

We claim—and our owners back us up that the Maxwell offers the utmost motoring satisfaction. It gives appearance, comfort, convenience and performance.

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Get acquainted with the Maxwell. See for yourself how complete it is—ask our dealer in your locality to demonstrate what it will do. If you do not know the Maxwell representative, write us, and we'll tell you about him.

Write for Catalogue C 10



Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.,
WINDSOR, ONT. and WINNIPEG, MAN.



## The Grain Growers' Buide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 6th, 1916

#### THE CALL TO CHRISTIANITY

As the Christmas season approaches the minds of men and women turn backward nearly 2,000 years to the day when the Saviour of mankind spent His short life upon this earth. During those few years by His divine example and by the undying principles which He laid down for the conduct of the relations between man and man, He established the fundamental principles of Christianity. The great work of Christ upon earth might be summed up in the words of the scriptures-"He went about doing good." For nearly 2,000 years the church has been endeavoring to carry on the work which the Saviour called upon His followers to conduct. Despite its faults, and they have been many, the church has contributed more than any other institution to the advancement of civilization and to the welfare of mankind. Rev. Dr. Bland of Winnipeg has recently stirred the leaders of the church profoundly by his charge that the church is not keeping pace with the needs of the times. He demands that the church shall no longer devote its energies entirely to individual salvation, but shall also use its forces and its energy to correcting the sins of society, and to the elimination of those evils which are eating at the vitals of the nation. With all the work that the church has done he maintains that it has made no combined effort to check the frenzy of gambling which has burned like a deadly fever thruout Canada during the past twelve years. The church has been dumb to the oppressiveness of the tariff and the combines, stock watering and railroad manipulation and extortion, political patronage and the evils that follow in its train, campaign funds and the other sins which debauch our public life and lower the moral standard of the nation. Dr. Bland says that it is a curious fact that a man may be individually honorable and kind, and yet as a member of a corporation he may be a pirate. He further declares that many of these pirates are prominent in Canadian churches where they have been exalted, courted and leaned upon. Dr. Bland calls upon the church to set its face against these evils of society and public life in the same way that it fought against slavery in the southern States and the way it cleared out the liquor traffic in Canada. Dr. Bland has thrown this big question into the arena of public discussion. The church is under fire in real earnest. No one now maintains that the church should be immune from criticism, and no one doubts that the church will emerge from the present crisis stronger and better, and animated by a keener desire to clear up the evils which are sapping at the root of our national life. There is no good reason why the church as a religious institution should not attack the political patronage evil, campaign funds and political corruption in the same way that it attacked the liquor traffic. The men who are responsible for these evils in Canada are not all up in public life, but many of them are in the humbler walks. ministers of the gospel, and some of them have already spoken out firmly and frankly, have a mighty power in their hands to stir the souls of the people and call them to higher and nobler things. If the church in a united effort determined to clear up these evils, Canada would soon enjoy a reputation for public and private honesty instead of now being a by-word among nations for political corruption and corporation exploitation.

Saskatchewan farmers who lost their crops by hail will be glad to learn that it was decided recently at the meeting of reeves in Regina to pay in full all claims under the Municipal Hail Insurance scheme.

#### THE FARMERS' YEAR

The Annual Meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company held last week completes the series of annual meetings of the three great farmers' companies that have been held during the past three weeks, Each of these companies had the most successful year in its history and thruout the whole world there is nothing to compare with these great farmers' organizations from the standpoint of the volume of business transacted, the financial profit accruing to such a large number of farmer shareholders and a record of benefits conferred upon the farming community in general. There are now more than 48,000 farmer shareholders in these three great farmer companies, controlling assets valued at more than \$8,000,000, and with a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000. In the past year these companies have handled about 90,000,000 bushels of grain, or nearly one-third the marketable portion of the grain crop of this country. The profits accruing to these farmers' companies on the year's business was enormous, showing as follows:—Grain Growers' Grain Company, (with

This immense sum of money has been absolutely saved to the farmers of Western Canada thru the operation of their own companies. Part of it has gone back to the 48,000 shareholders in handsome dividends on their stock, while the balance is held in reserve to enable these companies to carry on greater work in the interests of the farmers.

Undoubtedly a great many protectionist journals will inquire why, in the face of such profits made by the farmers' companies, the organized farmers should protest against big profits made by the manufacturing, financial and transportation companies. There is this vital difference. These farmers' companies enjoy no special privileges. They operate in an open competitive market and their charges for handling business are fixed either by the Canada Grain Commission or by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and are beyond their control. The manufacturing, banking and transportation interests, on the other hand, all enjoy special privileges in the way of legislation to help them make larger profits by charging the public higher prices than open competition would permit them to charge. Further still, the profits of the farmers' companies go back to the men who produce the grain from which these profits were made, while in the case of the other companies, none of their profits go to the men and women whose business produced those profits.

The public treasury will benefit to a very considerable extent by the new corporation war tax on the profits of the farmers' companies. At the last session of Parliament, legislation was enacted providing that corporations with a capitalization of over \$50,000 must pay into the public treasury 25 per cent. of all their profits over and above 7 per cent. on their capital stock. This tax was made retroactive, that is applied not only to the present year's business, but also to the past year. This war tax will take into the public treasury from the farmers' companies the following amounts:—

doubtedly echoed the sentiments of all the shareholders of these farmers' companies. The farmers are willing to pay their share of the cost of the war, not only in men, but in money and have paid it abundantly and will keep

on paying it.

The farmers of Western Canada have good reason to be proud of their achievements in the commercial world. They have demonstrated their ability to conduct their own business, not only with advantage to themselves from a business standpoint, but also with very great profit. Not only have they gone into the grain business successfully, but they are handling also a very large portion of their own livestock and agricultural machinery and a tremendous volume of other supplies and commodities used on every farm. While the business for the coming year will not be nearly so large, the companies now are on a very sound and strong footing. The experimental stage has been passed in safety and the future will see a wonderful record of achievement thru these companies for the benefit of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces.

#### ANOTHER FORWARD STEP

The most important move in the history of the organized farmers in recent years was decided upon at the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company last week in Winnipeg, when the shareholders endorsed the proposal for amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, the new company to be named The United Grain Growers, Ltd. For some years there has been discussion among the leaders of the organized farmers to discover in what way the interests of the whole farmers' movement could be best co-ordinated for the benefit of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The leaders of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company brought forward the proposition for amalgamation with the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the scheme was endorsed unanimously by the delegates of the Alberta company three weeks ago at their annual meeting in Calgary. A great many advantages will follow this amalgamation. It will build up a larger company in a stronger financial position, able to handle a larger share of the farmers' business. The new move is quite in accord with the spirit of the times which is being manifested thru co-operation instead of competition. Competition among the great farmers' companies that are working with the same end in view would be disastrous to the best interests of the farmers' cause. In the new amalgamation all the interests of the individual shareholder in both companies will be retained. No shareholder will suffer any loss whatever, but on the contrary will be a gainer thru having a much larger and stronger company to take care of his interests. The capital stock of the new company will be increased to \$5,000,000, so that the company can go into new enterprizes for the benefit of the farmers of the West. It is not looking too far into the future to see the United Grain Growers, Ltd. operating its own timber limits and supplying lumber at the lowest possible cost to the farmers on the prairies; operating its own flour mills and grinding the wheat of the Prairie Provinces in the country where it is grown, and retaining the profits for the men who grow it; operating abbatoirs for the benefit of stock growers, and in other ways handling more and more of the business of the

shareholders of the company.

A question was asked during the discussion as to whether the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company would not also be willing to join the amalgamation. Hon. C. A. Dunning, former general manager of that company was present and explained that the shareholders at their annual meeting did not favor amalgamation and had not discussed it. One shareholder pointed out that under the name, United Grain Growers, Ltd., there would be room for all and the Saskatchewan company would be welcomed with open arms whenever it cared to join in the amalgamation, which would be for the benefit of all concerned.

#### ISLE OF PINES

Elsewhere in this issue we publish letters from three men with personal experience of conditions prevailing in the Isle of Pines (located near Cuba in the West Indies) which is now being widely advertised as a great money making proposition for fruit farmers. With the evidence of these letters before us we feel it our duty to publish them and also to discontinue further advertisements of the Isle of Pines land. There seems no doubt but that the Isle of Pines is a good health resort for certain illnesses and that high class fruit can be produced there. The drawbacks, however, such as the form of government, cost of production and lack of transportation facilities offset the other advantages and make it an exceedingly doubtful investment for any farmer who wants to make his permanent home in the island and make a living from the proceeds of his labor. Those who enjoy health and strength need not go to the sunny south because we have right here in Western Canada a country as fine as the Creator ever made. Where No. 1 hard wheat is grown there also

will No. 1 hard men and women be developed. The great men and women of history nearly all came from the Northern climes and likewise. the great men and women of today. True, the sunny south is attractive when our thermometer-registers 40 or 50 below zero, but without our cold winters we cannot have our beautiful summers and our magnificent grain crops. All we need in this country is legislation to give every man and woman a square deal. There is nothing wrong with the country itself as the Creator left it to us. The only handicap is due to man's ignorant and selfish bungling in legislating the profits of the Western farmer into the coffers of the privileged interests.

#### REMOVE OUR OWN MOTE

Quite frequently in discussing Great Britain's part in the war and the need for the greatest economy, it is pointed out that the liquor traffic in Great Britain is employing an immense number of men and women, and using up an immense quantity of food supplies. Several public speakers in Canada have expressed a doubt as to whether victory will be given to Great Britain and her Allies until the liquor curse is abolished. While these remarks are undoubtedly quite to the point it should not be forgotten that in Canada the same condition prevails. Eight of the nine provinces in Canada have abolished the liquor traffic so far as the law permits them, but from one end of Canada to the other the liquor business is still being carried on, tho to a lesser degree. While a man cannot buy liquor in his own province, he can buy it in any other province and have it shipped to him. The Dominion government has done absolutely nothing to prohibit the liquor traffic in Canada since the war began, and will not even permit the provinces to close down the distilleries and prohibit inter-provincial

trade. It ill becomes us in Canada to point the finger of scorn at Great Britain until we have cleared our own house of the liquor curse.

It is the duty of all good citizens in Saskatchewan, men and women, to see that the remaining twenty liquor dispensaries are banished from the province. The vote will be taken on Monday, December 11. United action will win. Do your part.

It seems to have taken a vigorous protest from the British military authorities to get the Canadian government to institute proper medical inspection. Valuable time and money have been wasted in equipping and training men who were found medically unfit on reaching England. Canada needs badly at home for the maintenance of maximum production such men as cannot find a place in the army. Why is it left to the British government to show up all these inefficiencies?

Mansions may become boarding houses, factories become obsolete; but fertile soil will have a value as long as civilization lasts.

Somebody ought to write a novel having for its hero a politician gifted with the ability to tell the truth about national problems.

Dry warm sleeping quarters are essential to the health of either pigs or sheep in winter.

In the next few years there is going to be more money in growing pure registered seed than in growing any other kind of grain. The Guide is affording an opportunity to 1,000 farmers to get started growing this seed without one cent of cost to themselves, and we are offering \$500 in prizes for the best results next year. If you are interested read about your own gold mine on page 7.



THE SOLDIER'S DREAM, THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, IN THE TRENCHES

## Putting Christmas to work on the Farm

### A Christmas Study

BY REV. J. W. MACMILLAN, D.D.

I am sometimes tempted to think that on a farm I am sometimes tempted to think that on a farm is the only place where Christmas can be properly celebrated. For there are, among the multitude of Christmases which humanity enjoys, essentially just two kinds. There is the spectator's Christmas and the participant's Christmas, the Christmas of those who look on and that of those who take part. All the heterogenous and multifarious ways of keeping Christmas, which men have invented and present ing Christmas, which men have invented and pracing Christmas, which men have invented and practiced during two milleniums, can be classified under one or other of these two heads, the Christmas you get and the Christmas you make. The Christmas you make is the only real Christmas you can have. The Christmas you borrow, or buy, or steal, or receive as a gift, may have its joy and power, but it lacks the one supreme thrill which lifts Christmas above all other holidays. No picnic, nor baseball match, nor carnival, nor bonspiel, nor exhibition, nor theatrical play has that unique and royal quality. That is why Christmas is honored by all mankind after a fashion and to a degree that no rival holiday shares. rival holiday shares.

#### City and Country

These two kinds of Christmases-the wrong kind, These two kinds of Christmases—the wrong kind, which you get, and the right kind, which you make—are characteristically urban and rural. The typical pleasure in a city is to sit and look on while others entertain you. The typical pleasure in the country is to do something for the fun of doing it. In the city men attend the theatre and the baseball match. In the country they break a colt or go shorting.

go shooting.

This is the reason the country boy beats the city boy in his own home town. He has learned do things rather than to watch others doing them. It is not his superior health, or brains, or blood which impels him to the seats of wealth and power in the cities, but his superior industrial education. He has worn old clother, and nosed around among facts, and met and surmounted such practical difficulties as trapping squirrels and riding heifers, and he comes to mature life with a pratical shrewdness and a matter-of-fact common-

sense which endow him for success.

sense which endow him for success.

So I write confidently, here in this crowded Winnipeg, and with a certain feeling of wistfulness and envy, as I wish my country brethren a merry Christmas. It may be that some of them will not be so very merry this Christmastide, but then it will be their own fault. Christmas is much nearer them than me. With them is the great outof-doors, the jingle of sleigh-bells, and the snow wreaths curling themselves on the spruce branches and waiting to be shaken off to make way for tinsel and candles and all the ravishing loot of the toy shops. Their's is the "breezy call of incenseladen morn" and the pungent joys of direct contact with nature. Santa Claus, I am sure, prefers the country to the city. And yet that country boy, with all his superior advantages, turns his eyes longingly to the city. In every century, like Dick Whittington, he has seen in his dreams "the lights of London flaring like a dreary dawn," and has hungered to escape from the dullness and narrowness of farm life into the glorious, palpitating, thrilling life of the big city. He intends to conquer it, and tame it and make it lick his boots. He will beard it, so to speak, in its own den, and force it to own him master. And, as all the histories tell us, he has made no mistake in his estimate of his own powers. The rulers of eities come from the country. eities come from the country.

#### The Nursery of Individualism

That country boy is the true-child of the farm. For the farm is the nursery of individualistic ambitions. Each farmer is on his own land, and each pull-

ing for himself and for no one else.

The nineteenth century has seen a wondrous revival of corporate life. The and the queen of their hearts, into the backyard. The artizan classes have gathered themselves together and by means of their congresses and fraternal organizations have united their forces. And each of these, the sellers of money and the sellers of labor, have sent their advocates and attorneys to

the legislatures to see that the laws should not be unfavorable to them.

But the farmers have been passed over. As Matthew Arnold said of Asia in the period of Roman power:

"The East bowed low before the blast In patient deep disdain; She heard the legions thunder past Then bowed in sleep again.

The farmer has preserved his solitary course of patient toil. He has formed no alliance with his fellow-farmers to defend their common rights, or to enable them to hold their own in trade conflicts with rivals, to present a united front to any class of consumers, producers or capitalists with whom they have to deal. Nor has he troubled to hire or elect a representative to set his case before the authority which makes the Jaws. Singlehanded and alone, a pathetic figure and forlorn, he has stood up to organized capital, organized trade, organized industry and received the inevitable reward of his helplessness.

There are natural reasons in his situation for this, for he is not in himself less fraternal and gregarious than other men. His house stands on an isolated farmstead. He does not experience those daily contacts which breed familiarity and confidences. He meets no men of his own class at luncheon. A group of city men can eat together and discuss a subject of common interest and



REV. J. W. MACMILLAN, D.D.

Dr. Macmillan has for many years been a student of social and economic conditions thruout Canada and has written considerably on these subjects. He is well acquainted both with the East and the West, having been pastor of Presbyterian churches in both sections of Canada. At present he is Professor of Social Ethics and Practical Theology in Manitoba College, Winnipeg. Dr. Macmillan has been a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide and an interested spectator of the Grain Growers' movement for some years. We have been accustomed to the views of business men and politicians and it is, therefore, refreshing to have the disinterested viewpoint of the unblased student of social and economic conditions.—Editor.

be back at their offices within little more than an be back at their offices within little more than an hour. Not so the farmer. Then, his hours are long. No six o'clock bell releases him from his task. He has no office hours. There is always something to be done. He lives with his work and cannot turn a key on his business and go off to a home which is kept inviolate from business. Place and time have allied themselves to make him individualistic.

Moreover, he has not felt the hard knocks and bitter defeats that are common where competition is intimate. The farmer on the adjoining section does not higgle with him as they sell their wheat.

does not higgle with him as they sell their wheat. His competitor is a Russian, or a Hindoo, or an Australian, half the world away. The processes by which the merchant, or banker, or machinery dealer has an advantage over him in trade are subtle and obscure. He does not recognize the necessity of co-operation as readily as other classes of men have been forced to do. The manufacturer and banker and railway manager are fairly driven into banker and railway manager are fairly driven into agreements and understandings by the waste and destruction of unrestricted competition. Necessity compels the manual workers, selling today's labor for today's food, to realize that "the strength of the wolf is the pack, and the strength of the pack is the wolf." They must combine or become the victims of a remorseless industrial system. The farmer is not quite so close to starvation as the farmer is not quite so close to starvation as the industrial employee, nor so close to the processes of his business as the employer or merchant. Thus he lacks the spur which has driven them to corporate action.

#### The Difficulty of Organizing

There is yet another reason for the obstinate individualism of the farmer. His occupation demands a higher average of business capacity. In the city the working groups are larger, and each group is under the direction of a chief, who has won his position by showing superior business sagacity. The other members of the group, to a greater or less degree, obey his orders. The great majority of workers in the city do no planning. They come, go, buy, sell, add, subtract, accept, deliver, and do all other things to the utmost minutiae of conduct at the hidding of these others these

buy, sell, add, subtract, accept, deliver, and do all other professor of Soatcleal Theology in vinipes. Dr. Maceader of The Grain an interested spectrum of the bidding of those above them. And those who give the ender of the bidding of those above them. And those who give the ender of the bidding of those above them. And those who give the orders are freed from manual exertion that they may devote themselves to planning and the exercise of authority. But the farmer is his own boss, or is the head of an entourage of a single hired man. He must both work and plan. And every farmer must do so. Thus the average of directing talent must necessarily be lower in the country than in the city. One may be sure that the average farmer is at least as intelligent and capable as the average city resident. But the average farmer is less capable of solving great problems than the average master of a factory or business. The disadvantage lies in this, that the rank and file in the country need to be as highly gifted and informed as the selected few in the city.

Yet again, the handicap is heavier because leadership is not easily developed among farmers. In a commercial or industrial group superior capacity leads unerringly thru promotion to command. Primacy and authority go together. The clever and devoted errand boy becomes clerk, foreman, manager and owner by a natural process. The foremost worker becomes boss of his fellows. But the best farmer gains no authority, save the feeble authority of example, over his neighbors. The better cultivation of his acres stops at his line fence. He cannot command his neighbor to select better seed or improve the breed of his cattle, or keep down weeds, or buy other kinds of machinery. He can plead and warn, but he cannot command. And even his pleading and warning is apt to be deemed an intrusion and an offense. He may swear or he may pray, but he cannot promise or threaten. Leadership in agriculture is precarious and difficult. and difficult.

#### Better Time Coming

Yet progress comes thru leadership. The charm and strength of personality gives reality to the vision of advancement. Wherever there has been a deliverance, or a conquest, or an increase in the arts, some Moses, or Alfred, or Arkwright has been in the front of it. All the democratization of the civilized world and all the exaltation of the individual which the last few centuries have developed have indeed changed the characteristics of the accepted leader, but they have not denied his power. He is no longer the man-on-horseback, but he is still the inspirer and director of his comrades.

Since these things are so, and the reasons for them are so sound, one watches with peculiar interest the Grain Growers' movement on these western plains. No fair-minded or disinterested person can help but be glad of it. Even if, under the business conditions of the present day, the agricultural interest were not in rivalry with the manufacturing, the banking, the trading and the transportation interests this movement would still be a sign of hope. If all the full-grown men of Canada were farmers, and we had neither money nor railways nor factories nor stores, it would yet be well for the farmers to be organized. Only thus could they help each other and make the total of their

experiences available for each. Organization is necessary for efficiency. Canada needs more farming. With our national endowment of fertile soil we ought to be chiefly an agricultural people. But a comparison of the urban and rural populations in 1901 and 1911 shows that the drift is away from the

Continued on Page 57

## Stability of Livestock Markets

Essentials of satisfactory Markets--Fluctuating Production--Overcrowding Market and instability

By F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

The present and past seasons have been remarkable for the activities of the livestock markets in Western Canada. Demand exists on all sides for meat animals. Farmers are buying feeders, and breeding stock, American farmers have been placing orders for feeders, and the packing house men have been buying cattle as fast as they dare, so as not to enhance prices beyond their reach, while with hogs, they have simply bid American buyers off our markets, and even imported considerable numbers of live hogs from the States. With such activities one would naturally expect that producers would be satisfied with market conditions, but such is not the case. The active demand, and the spread between producer and consumer, simply aggravates an uneastic featory condition.

between producer and consumer, simply aggravates an unsatisfactory condition.

There are no two opinions as to the need of improved facilities for the getting of meat animals to the consuming public, in the form of finished product. The spread in the price between the producer and the consumer is so wide, that it demonstrates that there is either unnecessary waste or exorbitant profit, either of which discourages production, adds to the cost of living, and curtails consumption. Livestock production in Western Canada will be delayed until such time as the spread in price of livestock and meats is closed up, and since the basic industry of the country must be built up upon livestock production, improved marketing conditions for meat animals becomes a problem of the very first importance.

#### Essentials of a Satisfactory Market

A satisfactory market for livestock depends upon certain obvious and well defined conditions. 1st.—Outlets to two or more large consuming centres; 2nd.—Facilities and conveniences for rapidly getting stock to such markets, such as modern, cheap freight services, and feeding yards along the route; 3rd.—Facilities for holding over livestock products, to the credit of the producer, when supplies are plentiful, until they are in greater demand; 4th.—Organization for the economical assembling of stock at points of production and shipment.

For a long time, livestock production was handi-

For a long time, livestock production was handicapped by the inability of producers to get their stock to large consuming markets. Great Britain discouraged marketing there by her embargo, which requires imported cattle to be killed in a limited time after arrival, and the handicap of distance operated against entrance to that market. From 1883 to 1892 the export cattle trade to Great Britain was at its height and demanded very heavy stock. The United States with the apparent approval of our own government, offered obstacles to marketing south of the line, with a tariff against our stock and transportation companies were not keen to coperate in reaching that market. This left us with practically no large consuming market, a first essential to increased production, in which to sell our stuff. In the last three years, we have had available, but at considerable distance, a large absorbing market to the south, and have experienced the advantages, yes, the necessity of such an outlet in the trade. Such an outlet, is the inherent right and privilege of the producer, a great mational asset, and should be guarded with the most jealous care, against the devices of selfish interests, who would profit by a more restricted market in which to buy their supplies.

#### The Attitude of the Railways

The second essential, efficient freight service to reach the large consuming market, is abundantly available in prospect, but not always so available actually. To ship stuff to the southern outlet, rather than to the far eastern, means that the carrying companies must get less revenue from the trade, and hence these would prefer that more of our stock should be distributed to the smaller consuming centres in Canada.

The attention of the stockmen's organizations has been focussed upon this point for the past year or more, and the fraternity now awaits, with none too much confidence, the decision of the railway commission upon the application of the railway companies for the privilege of charging higher rates and providing less efficient service. In the matter of feeding yard facilities along the routes to market, we are fairly well equipped, but with respect to the making up of special livestock trains, and running them on faster schedules we are behind some of the older countries.

When it comes to the provision of facilities for realizing full values for livestock by placing it or its product on the market in a uniform stream, we have a lot to learn and do. Nothing has so discouraged production as the unexplainable fluctuations in market prices, with which we are all familiar, and the demand has been insistent, on the part

of producers and prospective producers, for facilities and service that will tend to effect more uniformity of price, and grading that has regard for the actual intrinsic value of the finished product. Producers of livestock claim that just as the gov-

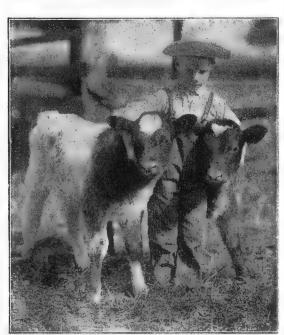
Comparative Livestock Values

Place	No. of Stock.	Value.
Manitoba	956,000	\$ 64,080,000
Saskatchewan	1,869,000	139,791,000
Alberta	1,739,000	102,730,000
Great Britain	45,958,000	1,205,980,000

ernment has taken in hand to provide stability in the grain market, so it should adopt a policy and practice, that will guarantee uniform grading according to real values, and storage for meats whereby full value could be realized. Further, that an effort should be made to organize under government supervision, local associations of producers to insure economy and minimum waste in shipping.

#### Unstable Markets and Production

For some time now producers of livestock in Western Canada have realized that the unstable condition of the market with respect to prices, has been the greatest handicap to production, and conversely producers have insisted that with a guaranteed minimum price for hogs, for instance, production would go up in bounds. The problem however, has been to find some agency that could keep prices



BEHOLD THE COMING STOCKMAN!
This boy will always see something more in cows than the drudgery
of milking, more in swine than the grunt and squeal, more in the
horse than the patient servent, and more in the sheep than the
golden hoof

from falling when supplies become plentiful. The producer's complaint is, that even in seasons of the greatest supply, the markets fluctuate from day to day, to such an extent that all margin of profit in production is wiped out just as a mere

Livestock Population of Canada

Year. in		People,	Per he: Cattle.	Per head of Population. Cattle. Sheep. Sw		
Trus.	411	inousands.		Discour.		
1901*		5,371	1.00	.46	.43	
1891*		4,833	.85	.53	.36	
1907		6,473	1.10	.43	.53	
1908		6,656	1.13	.43	.51	
1909		6,840	1.06	.40	.43	
1910		7,023	1.01	.37	.39	
1911*		7.207	.91	.30	.50	
1912		7,467	.84	.27	.44	
1913		7,758	.86	.27	.44	
1914		8,100	.75	.25	.42	

*Census. Others are careful estimates

incident of a day's trading. And these fluctuations by which the middleman or packer is able to lay in his supplies cheaply do not react wholly to the benefit of the consumer, rather they account for the satisfactory financial statements which packing house companies are able to submit. In short, the producers insist that their share of the profit in providing the public with a staple article of food, is

less than is that of those who distribute meats, and this acts as a discouragement to production.

For such a condition there is a remedy, in fact there are two. At least there are two methods of getting a remedy. The remedy is the establishment of co-operative shipping associations, and public slaughter and storage facilities at the Stock Yards of Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. As to who should provide this storage and slaughter service, is a matter of opinion. Some people claim that the provincial governments should build and operate such plants, and extend their sphere of operations to local points, in an effort to get continuous and ample supplies. Others insist that such a plant should be built and operated by the producers themselves, and be fed by local organizations of producers of livestock. For the first method, it is claimed that the management would be more efficient because more centralized, and that being a state monopoly, it would get the great bulk of the stock produced at little or no expenditure of effort on the part of the producer. For the second plan, it is claimed that it retains to the farmers, the producer's business in his own hands, it gives opportunity for initiative and for the development of business practice and responsibility, that, in fact, it makes better citizens because it calls into play a greater number of talents.

#### Objections to Plan Suggested

The objections to this plan, are those commonly urged against any form of self help on the part of the farmers, and all too often demonstrated to be serious deficiencies, namely, that farmers are totally incapable of organizing and remaining organized for co-operative work, that their state of civic development is too immature for the responsibilities incident to the conduct of a large marketing scheme such as is necessary to satisfactorily cope with our livestock problems. If one takes the trouble to examine into these proposed plans, he will be able to discover merits and defects in each, but because a plan has defects it is not a substantial or sufficient reason why it should be totally rejected. Producers should, and in time will, take up the problem of marketing and decide that one or other of the plans indicated must be adopted, but in the meantime, public men see defects in a state monopoly system, and so find excuses for declining to undertake to give such a service, while on the other hand, producers know well the difficulties in the way of a true co-operative method, and hesitate to launch such a plan. When the necessity for something to be done becomes more acute then something will be done, that is our traditional unscientific method of doing our business. It is to be regretted that such is the case, and many are of the opinion that the necessity is now sufficiently acute. Certainly from the standpoint of scientifically developing our resources, the time is more than ripe for a statement of the problem, and the application of the remedy. Improved livestock markets is one of the many steps necessary to fully realize upon our possibilities. And should we apply ourselves to a careful study of our problems we should discover that it is one of the most urgently needed improvements confronting us.

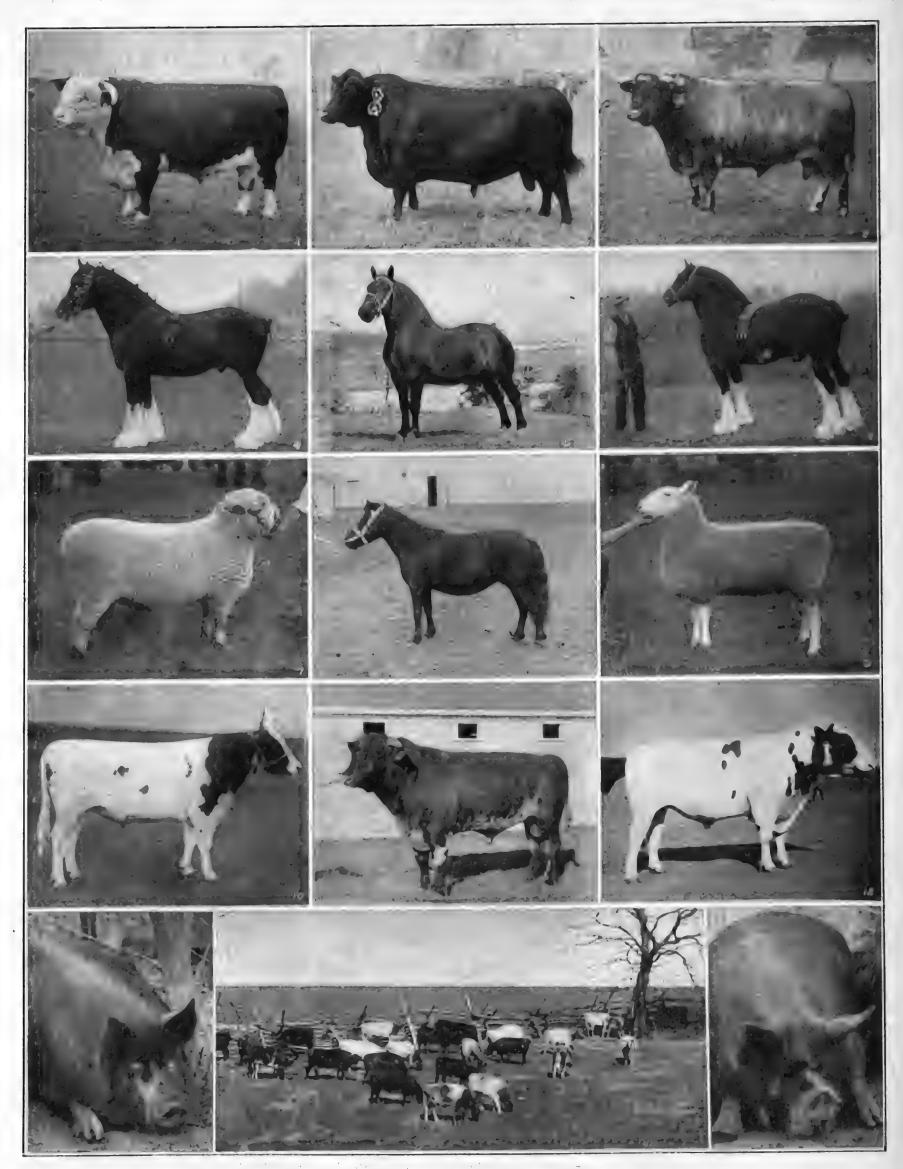
#### HOW WAR DISTURBS MEAT DEMANDS

A compilation of the statistics shows the export of meats from United States has trebled since the beginning of the war, and that of beef alone is ten times as much as before the war. This compilation shows that whereas meat exports of all kinds, which aggregated 455,000,000 lbs. in the fiscal year 1914, immediately preceding the war, were 885,000,000 lbs. in 1915, and 1,339,000,000 lbs. in 1916.

This increase of 100 per cent. in the total meat exports in the first year of the war and 200 per cent.

This increase of 100 per cent, in the total meat exports in the first year of the war and 200 per cent. in the second year, is, however, trifling when compared with the increase in exports of beef alone. The quantity of fresh beef exported from U.S.A. jumped from 6,400,000 lbs. in the fiscal year 1914 to 170,000,000 lbs. in 1915, and 231,000,000 lbs in 1916. Of beef of all kinds the exports of 1916 were practically ten times as much as those of 1914, having been for 1916, 320,000,000 lbs. against 33,000,000 lbs. in 1914.

The increase in exports of meats occurred almost exclusively to the countries at war. In the year preceding the war there no exports of fresh beef from U.S.A. to Great Britain, France or Italy, the 6,500,000 lbs. of fresh beef exported in 1914 going chiefly to Panama, Canada and the West Indies. Pork exports also show a marked increase, though not as great as those of beef, having been in 1916, 998,000,000 lbs., against 597,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 411,000,000 lbs. in 1914.



IDEAL TYPES OF GOOD BREEDS FOR WESTERN FARMERS

1. Hereford bull, "Gainsborough." 2. Angus bull, "Everard 2nd of Maisemore." 3. Shorthorn bull, "Basing 39th." 7. Shropshire 2-shear ram. 9. Border Leicester ewe. 4. Shire stallion, "Berry Kings." All champions at the Royal Agricultural Society Show, 1916, Nottingham, Eng. 5. Percheron stallion. 6. Clydesdale stallion, "Baron's Craigie," a well-known Western Champion. 8. Shetland Pony Mare, "Empress of China," champion Highland Show, Howick, Scotland, 1916. 10. Ayrshire bull, "Barboigh Douglas," 1st Nottingham R.A.S.S., 1916. 11. Dairy Shorthorn bull, "Director," flead of Alberta Government herd, Sedgwick, Alta, 12. Holstein bull, "Count Tensen A," a Western champion. An outstanding herd of Shorthorn reds, whites and roans and two choice Berks.

## The New Settler's Christmas

As Christmas is Celebrated in the Homeland of some Foreign-Born Citizens

By FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

The peculiar and beautiful customs of a people are among the most difficult things to transplant into a foreign soil, and in a generation they are almost certain to become hybrids, but there are still a few among our new settlers who are trying to keep alive the old Christmas traditions, and many more who look upon their nessing with research.

their passing with regret.

Of the immigrants to this country the people who have slipped most easily and naturally into its habits are the Icelanders. They have never tried to segregate. Possessing marked ability as students and being



Russians singing a Christmas Carol

exceedingly ambitious to distinguish themselves in their adopted home they have made such good use of our public schools and colleges that old and young speak the English language fluently. So it seems probable that theirs will be the first race among which the old Christmas traditions will die out.

But it seems that even in Iceland itself many of the

But it seems that even in Iceland itself many of the old habits have changed and Christmas is kept much as it is in this country today. It is so much more of a religious festival, however, that the Icelander hardly feels that it is Christmas at all when he sees the stores open and full of shoppers all Christmas eve, which to him is holy eve. Even in the early primitive celebrations the religious motive was of great importance.

celebrations the religious motive was of great importance.

The festival originally lasted for thirteen days. On Christmas eve the people congregated in the churches for service. Owing to the sparsely settled nature of the country they often came from great distances and planned to wait over for the service on Christmas day, staying with the minister, some well-to-do farmer close at hand, or in the church. When they stayed at the church unless the minister or a wealthy farmer was generous enough to provide food for the gathering it had to be brought in baskets, as for a picnic. Occasionally a very wealthy farmer as for a picnic. Occasionally a very wealthy farmer entertained all those who could stay away from Christmas eve until after the new year. These were

Christmas eve until after the new year. These were very gay occasions.

Before the festival could be formally started someone was dressed in a peculiar costume and sent to Odin in Valhalla, the highest deity of the heathen Scandinavians, to get permission for the celebration. After a short absence he returned with a piece of fish skin which was supposed to have the permission written on it in invisible writing. After someone in the gathering had been chosen to read the license the merriment was proceeded with. At the outset the men and the women were numbered and those with the same number were partners thruout the holiday. The great feast was followed by plays, dancing and singing. Very often the dancing and singing went together, the people grouped in circles, dancing to the music of their own voices.

#### Icelandic Christmas Dance

The most common dance in these early days was The most common dance in these early days was called Vik Vak, which comes from the word wake, because the people stayed up over night and sometimes night after night dancing. Sometimes these dances were actually held in the church building or in the churchyard, but even in quite early days there were pious people who disapproved of such levity. A story is told of a minister of the gospel who led the dance in the churchyard, and his devout mother prayed to God that her son might be saved from such sin. During the night she looked out and saw that sin. During the night she looked out and saw that the whole dancing crowd was gradually sinking down into the earth, so she hastened away to another minister and got him to pray that her son might be saved. When the minister came the earth had swallowed up all of the crowd except two or three besides the minister and they were already sunk into the ground up to their hands. It was only after a long time of constant and earnest prayer that they were rescued.

Another tradition of the early Icelandic Christmas is to the effect that when the homes were deserted on

Christmas eve and only one person left to take care of them, the elves came there to hold their dances. Sometimes they were said to have killed the keeper of the house and it was believed that occasionally they made friends with the keeper to whom they gave

they made friends with the keeper to whom they gave all kinds of precious gifts and good fortune.

Gradually the Christmas in Iceland changed under the growing influence of Christianity into more of a religious festival and a more gentle exchange of the social amenities. The celebration begins now with a beautiful religious service in the churches on Christmas or Holy eve, followed by a very joyful holiday such as we have in this country. Two points of difference there are. The chief meat dish of the day is smoked mutton instead of turkey and the fruit cake is white mutton instead of turkey and the fruit cake is white instead of dark. Also every child is given a candle or part of candle on Christmas, just inevitably as every child in this country is given candy.

#### The Lettish Christmas

The Letts come from the Baltic provinces of Russia and are scattered about this country in small communities. It seems that they are a people without a national costume and they do not celebrate Christmas with a feast composed of certain specific dishes. They have gift-giving and Christmas trees, but no long-bearded Santa Claus acts as a mediator between youth and age. Instead a woman dressed to represent

an angel sings behind the tree.

The celebration lasts for three days and on the twenty-sixth and seventh it takes on the nature of a carnival, when people dress up in costume, much as we do here on Hallowe'en, and go about from house to house asking for Christmas cake. New Year is even more like Hallowe'en in that on this night mortals are supposed to be able to touch hands with the future and read their fate, particularly as to matrimonial



Icelandic Festival Costume

matters in wreaths thrown into a tree, slippers thrown from the door and similar methods by which the future was supposed to be laid bare on this particular

#### Austrian Christmas Celebrations

In Austria Christmas is celebrated on January 7, instead of December 25, and in that part of Austria which has been transplanted to Winnipeg that custom still prevails. But the three days celebration which used to mark Christmas in the old land has had to be curtailed because of the economic necessity on the part of the men of keeping their positions.

As in nearly every country but our own, Christmas begins in Austria on Christmas eve with a feast at which are twelve special dishes, the most unique being boiled

wheat with poppy seeds and sugar or honey.

The Christmas tree, at home or in the church, comes also on Christmas eve and there is the same happy exchange of gifts as there is in this country. But for later in the evening they have a very delightful custom. Somewhere near midnight they dress in costume and go out and sing Christmas carols and anthems before the neighbors' houses.

Christmas day begins at the wee small hour of aix a.m. when mass is held, so that the religious service may be all over before daylight. It is followed by the usual feasting and interchange of visits. There is a very quaint custom still observed of putting hay underneath the table and sometimes under the centre of the table cloth as a reminder that Christ was born

of the table cloth as a reminder that Christ was born in a manger.

Certain of the dishes which form a part of this feast are entirely different from anything that appears upon the tables of Anglo-Saxons. There is a combination of dough and cheese which sounds as indigestible as our own Christmas cake, and there are little cakes of dough filled with jam and fried like doughnuts and rice wrapped in cabbage leaves and baked, and boiled prunes, which would never appear on our Christmas table unless in a case of extremity.

#### Christmas Means Reunion in Poland

Polish people all agree that the real significance of Christmas in Poland is that it is a time for family reunion. No ordinary stress of business or casual pleasure diversion serves as an excuse for staying away from the family gathering at this season. Except where it is utterly impossible the ordinary affairs of life must give place to the gathering home of the children.

The Polish Christmas is preceded by weeks of strenuous preparation, during which what we would call a bee is held at different homes, at which the housewife has the help of her neighbors in accumulating

housewife has the help of her neighbors in accumulating the good things for the great feast.

During the three weeks preceding Christmas three days of each week are observed as fast days during which animal food of all kinds is abstained from, even milk and fats, vegetable fats being consumed instead. The twenty-fourth of December is strictly observed as a fast day, the adults abstaining from food altogether and the children getting reduced rations.

rations.

The holiday begins on this day and, this shows the delightful imagination of these people, with the appearance of the first star in the sky. Colored fancy wafers with emblems of Christmas are delivered to each parishioner by the choir-master with the good wishes of the congregation, who receives in return a little present from each family.

When the table is set for the feast on Christmas eve a vacant place is left for the member of the family who is far away or who is dead. How very many vacant chairs there will be in Poland this Christmas! At this feast meat is still taboo, but in Lithuania, in the olden days beaver tails, stewed, were admissible,

At this feast meat is still taboo, but in Lithuania, in the olden days beaver tails, stewed, were admissible, being covered with scales like fish.

The initial cermony is the partaking of unleavened bread. That member of the family who numbers the most years, usually the grandfather, sometimes the great-grandfather, breaks the snow-white sheet-like bread with every member of the family, blessing and exchanging greetings with all, the same practice being followed successively by every member of the family.

At the conclusion of the feast Father Christmas, often accompanied by Mother Christmas, pays the house a visit, announcing his presence by the singing of a carol, "He Lies in the Manger." The doors of the parlor are thrown open and there are the visitors and a beautiful tree, lighted with candles and laden with presents. Sometimes the little people, in whose interests this part of the program is planned, are interrogated as to their conduct during the past year, but no little Polish boy or girl has ever been so naughty

interrogated as to their conduct during the past year, but no little Polish boy or girl has ever been so naughty as to be entirely overlooked at Christmas time.

In the cities adjournment is made at midnight to the church where what is known as shepherd's mass is celebrated, but in the country districts this service is held much later, about four a.m., in order to enable people from a distance to reach the church. The service consists of the regular mass with numerous carols sung by the choir and hymns sung by soloists disposed in various nooks and corners of the church to disposed in various nooks and corners of the church to represent shepherds worshipping Jesus in the manger.

Continued on Page 57



Bringing Christmas Offerings

## Farmer

#### The Thistle Killer Wins a Purple Robe

BY F. J. DIXON, M.P.P.

PART I



Farmer Glies leaned heavily on his soythe

Farmer Giles leaned heavily on his scythe and gazed reproachfully at the battalions of sow-thistles which, in spite of days of laborious effort on his part, defiantly

in spite of days of laborious effort on his part, defiantly waved their glowing golden heads above the ripening, and somewhat rusty grain. His strength was sinking with the sinking sun and his thoughts were of weeds, rust, frost, hail, machinery payments, mortgages and such things as depress "the backbone of the country" in his weaker moments. The thought of supper presently overcame the darker children of his brain and impelled him to "homeward plod" impelled him to "homeward plod his weary way.

his weary way."

After supper and the chores were done, Farmer Giles sat on the couch listlessly turning over a pile of old papers and things which had accumulated beneath the pillow. His attention was finally rivetted upon an old anti-reciprocity leaflet, addressed to Farmer Jones and entitled anti-reciprocity leaflet, addressed to Farmer Jones and entitled "The Goose that laid the golden Egg," in which he read again how "Protection" had diversified industry, developed trade, increased the population and brought to Canada a period of unparallelled prosperity which had caused the old flag to wave more heartily and the uttermost bounds of the Empire to rejoice.

to wave more heartily and the uttermost bounds of the Empire to rejoice.

For a long time Farmer Giles sat wrapt in meditation, broken only by the rattle of the dishes his wife was washing in the kitchen. By and by she too finished her work-for the day and the twain sat gazing at the stars. Presently Farmer Giles banged his fist on the table and exclaimed; "Bess. I've changed my mind about protection. Once I was agin it. Now I'm for it. I'm beginning to see something in it."

Bess was astonished. "Why Robert Giles" she said, "You're surely not going back on your party?"

"I don't have to," was the reply, "the Liberals didn't go back on protection when they were in power."

"I thought they stood for Free Trade" said Bess. "Free Trade nothing," expostulated Farmer Giles. "They didn't even give us a smell of Free Trade. There must be something in protection. Look at

There must be something in protection. Look at all the great men who are for it:—Sir Robert L. Borden, all the great men who are for it:—Sir Robert L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Finance Minister White, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir George Foster, W. H. Rowley, Sir Lyman M. Jones, Honorable Robert Rogers, Sir Clifford Sifton, T. A. Russell, W. F. Cockshutt, T. R. Deacon and the like. They wouldn't be for it if there wasn't something in it."

"There hasn't been much in it for us so far," replied Ress.

"Well, there will be from now on," was her husband's ultimatum

From that time on Farmer Giles was a changed man. The hope that springs eternal in the human breast sat singing in his heart and peeping out of his eyes. He was seized with a new idea. Night after night he sat up reading books and leaflets in favor of protection, and the more he read the more convinced he became that his idea was right. He condescended to harvest

his crop, but sadly neglected his fall plowin and his neighbors wondered what took him to town so often. As a matter of fact he had decided that what the municipality of Sporing Plains needed to lift it out of the rut was a further application of the principle of protection, and that he was destined to play the role of public benefactor and make the application. He determined to outline his plan at the next meeting of the Snoring Plains Grain Growers' Association and he meant to be well prepared. He read many model speeches on protection to familiarize himself with the phraseology, and his trips to town were occasions to visit a teacher of elocution.

At last the wonderful evening arrived and Farmer Giles sallied forth to the meeting clad in a new ready made suit and armed with a Union Jack pocket-hand-kerchief. At the "fiscalogical" moment, when 'he chairman asked if anyone had anything to suggest under the head of good and welfare, Farmer Giles arose and asked for permission to address the meeting. This was readily granted and, after tuning himself by means of a few throat-clearings and brow-wipings,

by means of a few throat-clearings and brow-wipings, he delivered this address:—

Mr, Chairman and fellow farmers:—It gives me great pleasure to be afforded an opportunity of addressing this magnificent and intelligent audience of farmers and I crave your indulgence for a short time while I outline a plan that, if adopted, will redound to

while I outline a plan that, if adopted, will redound to the common good.

You all know me. I am a farmer and the son of a farmer. In fact all my ancestors have been farmers since the mind of man runneth not to the contrary. Therefore I might, but for my inborn modesty, make the proud boast that I have agricultural blood in my veins. I feel that I should be unworthy of my sires if I advocated anything that was not in the best interests of the farmers. May my right hand lose its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth ere I will be guilty of any such monstrous crime. There was a time when I was agin protection, but

sary for you to give me a little encouragement. That is to say I shall expect you to pay a little more for the crates than you would pay if you got them elsewhere—say twenty-five cents extra per crate—and in order to encourage the purchase of home made crates I would advise the imposition of a fine of twenty-five cents per crate upon importers of foreign made crates, the receipted from this source to me into the the revenue derived from this source to go into the

the revenue derived from this source to go into the public treasury.

I wish to assure you that I have no axe to grind, but am animated solely by a desire to help Snoring Plains and the Empire. If the municipalities prosper, the country prospers; if the countries comprising the Empire are prosperous, the Empire is prosperous. It is in the light of this broader vision that I put my plan before you and ask for your loyal co-operation. It is patriotism pure and undefiled that compels me to leave the trade of my fathers, to tear myself reluctantly from the plow, and to throw myself upon your generosity. For I have resolved that once having taken my hand from the plow I will never go back.

It may be that you will be able to buy better and cheaper crates elsewhere, but I feel sure, that, as intelligent men, looking to the future development of Snoring Plains, you will have no truck or trade with foreign crate-makers.

With your loyal support assured I propose to establish a crate factory in which I will give employment to your sons and daughters at the usual rates. I find that the average wag s paid in Canadian factories are 83 cents per day for women and \$1.46 per day for more the employees to pay for their own room and men—the employees to pay for their own room and board. (There was a slight interruption here owing to the snickering of several hired men at the back of

to the snickering of several med med to the hall.)

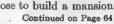
Further, gentlemen, I would like to point out that the establishment of this industry will not only directly provide profitable employment for your sons and daughters, but it will also undoubtedly encourage the chicken business. With crates right at your doors there is little doubt but that two chickens will grow where one grew before. No hen will have the audacity to refuse to sit under such conditions.

ditions.

Think also of the home market, the most important of all markets. With an industrial class established in your midst you will find a greater demand for the things you have to sell, butter, eggs, pork, and so on. The more industrial workers in a given community, the greater the demand for the farmers' commodities and the greater the demand, the higher the price. Why, gentlemen, we might all have retired by this time if we had only embraced protection more when we were young.

young.

In addition to all the preceding benefits which will accrue from the adoption of the policy I have outlined if this industry flourishes, as it must, I propose to build a mansion on the hill which





"I wish to assure you that I have no axe to grind."

now I'm for it and I'll tell you why. study I have reached the conclusion that a protectionist is one of Nature's gentlemen. I thank God that I am a protectionist. I never was one of those fanatical free traders described by the poet when he speaks of:

"Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
"To some dear falsehood hugs it to the last."
Listen men. I will tell you a story. Once upon a time an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman

fell into an argument about the virtues of their various nationalities. The Englishman said if he were not an Englishman he would be a Scotchman. The Scotchman said if he were not a Scotchman he would be an Englishman. But Pat said if he were not an Irishman he would be ashamed of himself. Gentlemen, if I were not a protectionist, I would be ashamed of myself. myself.

By the light which has recently come to me, I see what the municipality of Snoring Plains needs to make it a well rounded municipality is diversified industry. We are an agricultural community, but we must be something more than that before we can reach that proud pinnacle of independence which is the right proud pinnacle of independence which is the right of every self governing municipality. We need an outlet for the mechanical genius of our sons, and our daughters should have brighter prospects than an eternal round of milking and dishwashing. Therefore I propose, with your assistance, to establish a factory for the manufacture of crates—egg crates, chicken crates and similar things. All I ask of you is that you give loyal support to home industry and buy only crates made in Snoring Plains. It is true that I don't know anything about making crates, and if I have to face the competition of old established firms, our infant industry will be ruthlessly crushed. Therefore, in order to establish this infant industry, it will be neces-



Night after night be sat up reading books

## The Secret Christmas Tree

BY ELSIE SINGMASTER

In the kitchen of the little house on the mountain-In the kitchen of the little house on the mountain-side there was only one sound, the whirring of a sewing-machine. The kitchen was a pleasant place. There was a glowing fire in the stove, a brightly striped rag carpet on the floor, and a red cloth on the table. In three of the four deeply embrasured windows were potted geraniums. By the fourth stood the machine which whirred so busily.

It was Christmas eve, and if a little shawl and sunbonnet and a little boy's overcoat hanging on pegs behind the door were any sign, there were children in the house. But there was no sign of Christmas; there were no stockings hung before the fire, there was no tree, there were no presents. The mother who turned the machine was making men's shirts of coarse fabric. To her right on a table lay piles of separate portions of shirts—sleeves, fronts, bands, cuffs; on the floor to the left, a great heap of finished garments. Her bent head was motionless; she was able to shift the material upon which she was working from one side to the other without moving her shoulders or lifting the other without moving her shoulders or lifting her eyes, so that she seemed to work upon an un-ending seam. She had set herself the finishing of a certain number of dozen before the New Year, and she had her task almost finished though it was only Christmas eve.

By the table sat an old man. He had a bright face and blue eyes; one would have said he had still a good deal of energy and strength of his youth. He was reading the Christmas story in the Bible, but his area corrected. but his eyes strayed often from the page, whose contents he knew by heart, to the figure by the machine. Once when the left hand swept to the floor a finished garment he started from his chair. But the right hand was already gathering together

the pieces of another, and he sank back.

When the shrill little clock on the mantel struck eleven and the deft hand gathered up still another garment, the old man tiptoed to the door and opened it. He went across the yard and there entered a little shop and struck a match. Then he exclaimed

little shop and struck a match. Then he exclaimed in joy over the product of his own hands.

"It's the handsomest I ever seen!" said he.

Almost filling the little shop, its proud head bent, its wide arms spread benignantly, stood a Christmas tree, gorgeous, glittering. Each tiny twig was tipped with a white ball; among the branches hung thick clusters of golden fruit. There was no other color; the old gentleman had, it was clear, fine tasts in Christmas trees. taste in Christmas trees.

Beneath the tree was a village. Into green moss were stuck little tree-like sprigs of pine; scattered

about were miniature houses. Here a little horse carved out of wood drew a cart; here a flock of sheep wandered. There was a mill beside a glassy pond — a mill whose wheel set in the creek in summer time, would really turn On one side of the garden stood a full-sized sled, upon it a chess board, both handmade, but neatly finished; upon the other side a doll's cradle with little squirrel skin cut neatly for a cover, and two necklaces, one of rose hips and one of gourd seeds. Before the garden lav another group of presents—a neat-ly carved spoolholder and a little pile of skins for muff or tippet.

It was a beautiful sight even to one who had had no hand in the making. But now suddenly the old man's enthusiasm seemed to fail. Heshook his head solemnly and went back to the house. "I'll have to tell her soon," said he. "I'll have to tell her now." Then the clock on the mantel struck twelve, the

machine stopped, and the worker got stiffly to her feet. She was a tall, strong person, with a sad, preoccupied face. It was difficult to believe that she was the daughter of the little blue-eyed old man. At once he, too, rose and laid his book on the table. He looked up at the tall figure as though he were a

He looked up at the tall figure as though he were a little afraid of it.

"Susan," said he, "are you tired?"

"Yes," answered Susan.

"Susan," the old man began with a little gasp,
"I wish you'd—" He looked longingly toward the door which led out toward the little shop.

"You wish I'd what, gran pap?"

The old man's courage failed completely.
"I wish you'd go to hed. Susan."

"I wish you'd go to bed, Susan."
"I am going," answered Susan. "Good-night, gran 'pap.

When the last sound of Susan's step had died way, gran'pap put coal on the fire and blew out the

light.

"Oh, my! oh my!" said he. "What will she say when she finds it out?"

Then, slowly, forgetting that the lamp burned in the little shop across the yard, he climb the stairs It was almost three months since the subject of Christmas had been broached in the little house. Then, one pleasant October afternoon, when the children left the main road and turned in at the by-road which led toward home, they found gran'pap sitting on the fence. He missed the children, who dinner-pail and books in hand, walked two miles to the school house before half-past eight in the morning and did not return until half-past four in the afternoon. Thomas could have covered the distance much more speedily, but little Eliza could not walk fast. Now, in October, the sun was already

walk fast. Now, in October, the sun was already near its setting.

Gran'pap had a knife in his hand and was whittling something very tiny. When the children came in sight, he put both knife and handiwork into his pocket. He greeted them with a cheerful shout, and they smiled at him and came up slowly. Thomas and Eliza took their pleasures very soberly. Though gran'pap had lived with them since spring, they were not yet accustomed to his levity, fascinating as it was.

as it was. Eliza took his hand and trotted in a satisfied way beside him. She was a fat little girl, and her old-fashioned clothes made her look like a demure person of middle age. Thomas stepped along on the other side, trying to set each foot as far ahead of

the other as gran'pap did.

"Well," said gran'pap, "here we are!"

"And what," said Thomas, with a happy skip and a wave of the dinner pail, "what are we going to do to-night?"

Gran'pap sniffed the sharp air, which promised

frost.
"Wait till you hear the chestnuts rattlin' Saturday!" said he. "I have poles ready for beating 'em, and I made each of you a pair of mittens for hullin' 'em.''

Saturday's pleasure, while delectable, was still

saturday's pleasure, while delectable, was still too far away and too uncertain for Thomas.

"But to-night, gran'pap, what about to-night?"

"To-night." said gran'pap solemnly, liaving approached the greater joy through the less, "to-night we make our plans for Christmas!"

"For Christmas?" said Thomas and Eliza to-night.

"'Why, you act as though you never seen or heard of Christmas!" mocked the old man. "As though we were heathen!"
"'We haven't seen Christmas," said the little

girl.
"I did once," corrected Thomas. "There was a tree with bright gold things on it and lights. We had it in the house. I guess 'Lizzie couldn't remember; she was very little.'' He drew closer to the old man and spoke in a low tone, "He was here still."

But last Christm

You had a tree then?"
"No," insisted the little boy. "'Why, there's trees in plenty!'' cried gran'pap.
"But perhaps," added he hurriedly, "perhaps she couldn't get anyone to cut it for her. But you had presents?"

"The Snider children had a present," said little Eliza. "It was a sled. Sandy Claus brought it."
"But you had presents," insisted gran'pap.
"No," said Thomas and Eliza together.
"I guess she was very busy," said gran'pap with a frown. Then face and voice brightened. "But

a frown. Then face and voice brightened. "But this year I'm on hand to cut the tree and I'm on hand to trim the tree."

The children looked up at him. It was clear that they had not entire faith in gran'pap's powers.

'And presents,' continued gran'pap. ''If you could have your choice of presents, what would you like to have?'

"I would like a gun," said Thomas.
"I would like—" Little Eliza gave a long, long sigh—"I would like a locket. I saw one in a picture."

"I do not know what you will get," said the old man, "but you will get something."

Then gran pap hurried his own steps and theirs. "She'll be looking for us, children. Mooley's to be milked and wood's to be fetched."

Further progress was swift, for the road descended sharply. Under the shelter of a small cliff-like elevation stood the little house, startlingly white in the thickening darkness. It was a lonely place, entirely out of sight of other houses. Though it was protected from the coldest of the winter winds, it was not out of reach of their mournful

From the kitchen window a bright light shone. Susan lit the lamp by her machine early. They could see her head and shoulders plainly as she bent over her work. At sight of her gran'pap and the children became silent.

"She's always busy," said gran'pap, after a moment. "She's wonderful, she is."

Thomas and Eliza made no answer. They had had no experience with a mother who was not perpetually busy. Gran'pap began to whistle, as though to warn her of their presence, and she lifted her head and looked out into the dusk. Her face, now as always, intensely grave and preoccupied, brightened a little. The company of a grown person must have been a blessing in this quiet spot. For three years Susan had lived here alone with her children.

Gran'pap did not go at once into the house, but took from the bench beside the door a large milkpail and went to the barn. The children followed him, and stood just inside the door, listening to the milk rattling into the pail. Gran'pap talked to Mooley, complimenting her upon her sleek coat and her beautiful eyes, upon her gentleness, and upon the abundance of her milk. When he had finished, he and the children went into the house to-gether. Thomas took off his cap and Eliza her shawl and sunbonnet and gran'pap hung them on the high pegs. Then he looked sorrowfully at the

figure before the sewing machine.

'Ain't you stopping yet, Susan?'

'I must make one more,' came the answer from the bent head. The man comes to fetch them to-

morrow.

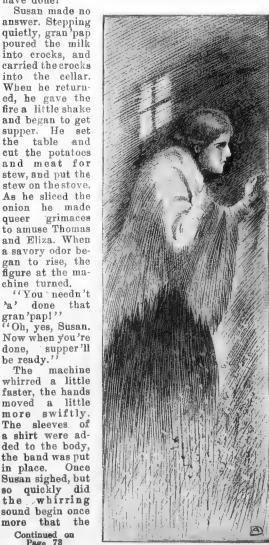
"But not till afternoon, Susan, and see all you have done!"

Susan made no answer. Stepping quietly, gran pap poured the milk into crocks, and carried the crocks into the cellar. When he returned, he gave the fire a little shake and began to get supper. He set the table and cut the potatoes and meat for stew, and put the stew on the stove. As he sliced the onion he made grimaces to amuse Thomas and Eliza. When a savory odor began to rise, the figure at the machine turned.

"You needn't 'a' done that gran'pap!''
''Oh, yes, Susan.
Now when you're

The machine whirred a little faster, the hands moved a little more swiftly. The sleeves of a shirt were added to the body, the band was put Once in place. Susan sighed, but so quickly did the whirring sound begin once more that the





## Grain Growers' Annua

#### Most Successful in Ten Years--Profits \$571,000--War Tax \$104,000--Accumulated Reserve \$600,000

The following is a condensation of the annual report of President T. A. Crerar as presented to the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company at Winnipeg on November 29.

From almost every point of view the year closed has been the most satisfactory the company has experienced. The volume of business passed thru the office has been the largest in the company's

#### Manitoba Government Elevators

The volume of grain handled thru these elevators owing to the exceptional crop of a year ago, was more than double the volume handled thru them in the previous year, the figures being for 1915-16, 14,737,687 bushels as against 6,540,923 bushels for the year 1914-15. While the increase in the amount handled has been about 125 per cent., the total expense of operating has increased about 75 per cent. The total expenses in this department, including fixed charges, are \$437,695.29 against \$284,897.25 for fixed charges, are \$43',095.29 against \$284,89'.25 for the year previous. The total revenue from all sources for the year just closed was \$597,303.23 against \$292,288.20 for the previous year. A moment's comparison of these figures makes clear the result, which is a profit of \$161,607.94 for the year we are considering, against a profit of \$7,390.95 for the previous year. This profit, due mainly to the large volume of business handled, more than recount us volume of business handled, more than recoups us for the heavy loss that we had on these elevators in the first year of their operation.

The company now owns 14 elevators of its own in the province of Manitoba. During the year elevators have been purchased at Strathclair, Killarney and Beulah, and new elevators built at Endeliffe, Decker, and December 1 and Dropmore.

#### Grain Growers B.C. Agency

You need scarcely to be reminded that The Grain Growers' B.C. Agency is a subsidiary concern now owned entirely by The Grain Growers' Grain Company. For the year ending May 31, when the books were closed off, a considerable loss had resulted from the operation of the business. We also had a careful revaluation made of all the assets of the agency, with the result that your directors thought it advisable to make a lib-eral provision against it, and the sum eral provision against it, and the sum of \$36,000 was appropriated for this purpose. During the last six months there has been a very noticeable improvement in business generally at the coast, and our business, I am glad to say, has improved with it, with the result that the last five months of its operation have been profitable. profitable.

#### Lake Front Elevators

The Terminal Elevator leased by the company from the Canadian Pacific Railway has been operated very successfully during the past year. For the year just closed we handled thru this elevator 28,463,438 bushels as against 11,152,835 bushels for the year prayious. Our present leage or year previous. Our present lease on this elevator, which expires the 1st October next, has been renewed for five years, upon the same terms as

The company's other elevator at Fort William, known as elevator "H," was destroyed by fire early in March of the present year. Its operation for the period running from Sentember 1 with the time it was September 1 until the time it was destroyed was very profitable. Your directors believing that the company should have an elevator of this character decided to rebuild. After considerable investigation a site was purchased adjoining the site of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in Port Arthur. This site gives the company 600 feet of water frontage with a depth of about 1,200 feet, and access from the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways without having to pay in the future any switching charges from one railway line to the other. Upon this site we immediately proceeded to construct a modern elevator of 300,000 bushels capacity, at a cost of about \$290,000 including the site.

Dealing with the co-operative department, we have to report that the total combined sales of machinery and other goods have shown an increase from \$1,148,128 a year ago to \$1,363,591.63 for the year just closed, or an increase of about 19 per cent. The big item of increase was in machinery, the tototal amount sold, exclusive of Calgary, being \$278,

205.78 against about \$80,000 for the previous year.

The combined sales at Winnipeg and Regina for the various classes of machinery were as follows: Gas Engines
Tractors 

In the other departments of the business the total sales have been \$1,085,385.85, made up as follows: \$ 180,410.72

23.729.56 10,756.69 46,120.43 Twine Barb Wire 520,373.46 70,136.38 53,336.61 46,419.44 Carried forward .......\$951,283.29

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

	ALLE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN COMPANY	PHARIED	
	For Year Ending 31st August, 1916		
1010	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	,	
1916 Aug. 31.	By Grain and Merchandise Accounts  Elevation, Storage, Screenings, Twine, Machinery, Com		\$1,566,452.62
ř	missions, Dividends, etc. To Expenses Operating Line and Terminal Elevators and Genera		ξ .
	and Administrative Expenses	\$ 824,107.55	
	and Administrative Expenses  Rents of Manitoba and Terminal Elevators	141,677.00	
	Bad Debts Provisions Depreciation on Elevator Buildings and Machinery	. 19,670.29 -9,542.36	N
1,			
	Balance Carried Down	\$ 994,997.20 571,455.42	
1016		\$1,566,452.62	\$1,566,452.62
1916 Aug. 31.	By Balance brought down (subject to current year's War Tax)  To which has to be added:		\$ 571,455.42
	Premiums on Stock Sold         \$48,200.00           Less Cost of Selling Stock         24,275.25		
	Amount monded formers and an alter of The fit and	\$ 23,924.75	
	Amount carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account as at 31st August, 1915 \$ 7,156.78		
	Deduct: Sundry amounts charge- able thereto, including \$4,500.00		,
	of Grants to Associations\$22,743.31		
	Under-provision on account of	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	Under-provision on account of Dividends, year 1914-15 6,989.26		
	29,732.57	22,575.84	*
		20,010.00	1,348.91
			\$ 572,804.33
	BALANCE SHEET	* ,	# U12,0U2.03
	Assets		
Investme	ents	\$1,418,341.79	25,
	Investment		
Real	Estate—City Property 380 310 00		1.7 30 1.
Elev	ator Buildings, Machinery, Equipment, etc. 251,071.95	44.	**
	\$1,413,841.70		
	s on Bills of Lading and other Debts due to the Com-	490 400 05	
	After making provision for Doubtful Debts.	489,406.95	
Stocks of	Grain, Machinery, etc. In terms of approved Inventories. leous Supplies and Accruals Bank and on Hand	432,155.59	*K
Misceller	In terms of approved inventories.	23,350.90	
Funds in	Bank and on Hand		
Furniture	e and Flatures, etc	16,027.05	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Accounts	Bank and on Hand e and Fixtures, etc  and Bills Payable tock \$1,440,160.00  Less Amount Unpaid on Capital and Premium 366,980.05		\$ 910,999.48
Capital S	tock		1,078,179.95
Amo	Less Amount Unpaid on Capital and Premium 366.980.05	100	
	\$1,073,179.95		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Dividond	\$1,073,179.95		100,500.00
Prov	Account ision for dividend at the rate of 10% per annum.		100,000.00
Dominion	n Governmentmated Amount of War Tax for Year 1915-1916.	14	104,881.74
Reserve /	Account		600,000.00
Profit and	d Loss Account		150,763.21
	In providing Dividend for the year at the rate of 10% per annum \$100,500.00  In providing for estimated amount of War Tax 1915-1916		
	In providing for estimated amount of		
	War Tax 1910-1910 104,381.74 In transferring to Reserve		
	422.041.12		

\$2,939,824.38 \$2,939,824.38

Winnipeg, 27th November, 1916.

We beg to report to the Shareholders that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, for the year ending 31st August, 1918, and that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet as at that date is properly drawn up so as to exhibit in condensed form a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have examined the Securities for the Investments and found them in order.

JOHN SCOTT, C. A. ) Auditors

JOHN SCOTT, C. A. Auditors W. H. BEWELL

\$ 150,763.21

COMPARATIO	EL CLEANING THE RESTAINING		T ED JURINIUM ENGINEER	
	14 months to			`
<ul> <li>June 30, '12</li> </ul>	Aug. 31, '13	Aug. 31, '14	Aug. 31, '15	Aug. 31, '1
Shares Allotted 27,32	1 32,500	42,477	47.9711	57.60
Capital Subscribed \$683,000	8809,950	\$1,061,925	\$1,199,400	\$1,440,16
Capital Paid-up \$586,47	2 \$645,361.80	\$771,409.35	8867,422	\$1,073,179.9
Grain Receipts (bus.) 27,775,000	29,975,000	29,920,225	18.821.042	48,375,42
Profits \$121,614	\$164,332.57	\$151,080.92	\$226,963.08	\$572,804.8

Brought forward ...... \$ 951,283.29 Miscellaneous Co-operative Supplies ... 1,321.54 Flour 8,488.35 60,946.33 Apples .... Express and Freight prepaid (August)

Total ..... \$1,085,385.85 Extremely Difficult Proposition

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in operating this department in the past year. It will be recalled that the intention of the company, when entering into the handling of machinery particularly, was that it should act as a medium as far as possible between manufacturer and consumer without carrying stocks of goods. In practice this was found impossible, and your directors were compelled, if they desired the company to remain in the business of handling implements, to accumulate stocks of these at points, such as Winnippeg, Regina and Colorary where they could be quickly add could and Calgary, where they could be quickly and easily distributed to purchasers. The same is true of a considerable portion of the other goods handled. Since siderable portion of the other goods handled. Since
the outbreak of war in Europe practically every
class of commodity, particularly in manufactured
goods, has been in great demand. The result of this
excess demand has been a continually increasing
advance in the price of raw material. It was thus
necessary for us, if we were to ensure having a
supply of goods, to make contracts
ahead for specified quantities in order that the manufacturers from
whom we were buying could protect

whom we were buying could protect themselves by securing the raw ma-terial that went into the manufacterial that went into the manufac-ture of the goods, and also that we might as far as possible ensure sta-bility in the price quoted to our shareholders and others. While the company put out a catalog early in the year, it was found necessary about midsummer to send out a sup-

about midsummer to send out a supplementary one changing the prices on practically all of the goods. Again, also owing to our inexperience the catalog put out was very imperfect and led to a great deal of trouble, which of course all means expense for to clear up.

Speaking more paraicularly of the machinery end, we had thruout the year serious difficulty with the customs department at Ottawa, which was not finally adjusted until about the first of September.

The result, however, of all these difficulties was that our implement department was operated at a considerable loss. Your directors, still have faith, however, that it can be made to pay, and as far as they can see now the difficulties above referred to in connection with the operation of it have been largely settled. In order that the shareferred to in connection with the operation of it have been largely settled. In order that the shareholders may understand just the difficulty we had in connection with this customs matter, we are printing as an appendix to this report the memorandum that we submitted to the customs department at Ottawa in connection therewith.

The result of the operation of the co-operative department as a whole shows a slight profit for the year, after making careful valuations of all the stocks of goods the department has en hand.

ment has on hand.

ment has on hand.

During the year, in order that we might have proper warehouse facilities for handling this department, a site was purchased and the building in which this meeting is now being held, erected upon it, and the shareholders present will have an opportunity for themselves of learning at first hand some idea of the ing at first hand some idea of the point to which this department of the business has grown in the few years we have been operating it.

#### Livestock Department

It was stated to the shareholders at the last annual meeting that the directors had under contemplation the opening up of a livestock commission department, to provide the same facilities for marketing livestock that were provided in the hand-ling of grain. This department was Continued on Page 70

## The Ravages of Rust

Some Lessons Learned from the Rust Epidemic affecting grain crops during 1916

By Prof. John Bracken, University of Saskatchewan

In the year 1911 many grain crops in Saskatchewan were frozen. In 1914 many were made unfit to cut by drought. In 1915 we harvested by far the heaviest crop we had ever grown while in 1916 an equally heavy crop was in many places seriously injured, and in some cases rendered worthless by rust. In the years when early fall frosts occurred, we learned the value of the practices that promote early maturity. In dry

that promote early maturity. In dry seasons, "dry farming" methods were found to favorably influence the yield, but when rust, a practical stranger to the west visited us in 1916, neither the practices of Northern farming nor those of dry farming were found to lessen its ill afthere farming nor those or dry farming were found to lessen its ill effects materially, altho the former as a group seemed to offer greater, resistence to its spread and development than did the latter. A new enemy had suddenly appeared, thus adding another and very formidable one to the list of problems facing. one to the list of problems facingthe western farmer.
Rust is a disease that has so far

unfortunately baffled the scientific investigator, at least in so far as finding an efficient remedy is concerned. He knows the characteristics and life histories of many of the commoner forms of this disease, he can suggest some preventive meas-ures, but he knows of no practical way of controlling it once it is pres-

ent in a field.

The rusts, there are many different kinds and they attack many different kinds of crops, are minature plants that live a parasitic existence on other plants. They suck the juices out of wheat, oats, barley and other useful and some harmful plants in order to nourish their own tissues.

harmful plants in order to nourish their own tissues. Rust spreads by means of spores which function the same as seeds. These little microscopic spores are so small that many of them must be grouped together in order to make a visible discoloration on the stem or leaf of a plant. Each red and black rust spot on infected crops is made up of scores of these spores. When ripe they blow from diseased made up of scores of these spores. When ripe they blow from diseased plants to others and after heavy dews or periods of high atmospheric humidity in warm, "murky" weather, they germinate much like seeds germinate and their tiny rootlets penetrate the stores and leaves of the penetrate the stems and leaves of the penetrate the stems and leaves of the host plant—wheat, oats, barley, rye, or other kinds of plants. In a few days, usually from 10 to 20, the tissues of the host plant are ruptured by the growth of the rust within the stem and the orange or black spores come forth to blow around and light or other plants and go that the same. on other plants and go thru the same life history again. The damage rust does consists in robbing the host plant of a part or all of the nourishment that ordinarily passes thru the stems and leaves of a plant to the seed. This damage increases as the

seed. This damage increases as the disease spreads and is naturally greatest on crops that become affected early. The more rust spots there are, particularly on the stems and the sarlier the disease attacks a crop, the greater the injury is found to be. Of the many forms of this disease, three have been commonly found on each of wheat, barley and rye, and two on oats. Those that affect the first three crops are, the orange leaf-rust, the black stem-rust

and the yellow or stripe rust, while those that are known to affect oats are the black rust and the crown rust. The orange rust is most common and the black and yellow the most dangerous. The crown rust is very seldom found.

No. 1 Hard. No. 1 Hard. No. 1 Hard. No. 4 Rusted. No. 6 Rusted.

No. 4 Partly Cleaned. No. 5 Partly Cleaned. No. 6 Partly Cleaned. No. 4 Rusted Cleanings. No. 6 Rusted Cleanings.

Orange or brown leaf-rust occurs on wheat, bar-ley and rye as well as on several of the "hay" grasses. It is the most widely distributed of grain rusts and is the earliest to appear on wheat. The early spores are in this country, orange in color,

have other host plants, viz., a species of anchusa, but those of wheat and barley have never yet been shown to have a host other than wheat or barley.

Black stem-rust occurs on wheat,

oats, barley and rye as well as on several "hay?" grasses. It is not thought that the different forms prefer more than one of these host plants altho in different places the form that affects one host has been shown to be able to affect one or more of the others. This rust is found in all countries but like the others, less in dry climates than in humid ones. It is much less common than the orange rust. It receives its name from the color of the spots the late or winter spores, which are black, make on the leaves. The early or summer spores are yellow or yellow-brown in color. This rust is considered to be the most destructive

grain rust in America. It usually appears later than the others, thus often permitting early crops, such as cats, barley and rye and the earlier varieties of wheat to escape the serious injury later ones sus-

distinguished from the black stem-rust, when both

occur on wheat, by being "sub globose, not elongate ellipsoid, and by the more numerous germ spores which are scattered instead of forming an equatorial band." He further states that the orange rust

of barley can be distinguished by the fact that it bears very few two-celled teleutospores, but very many mesospores (one celled) which are variable and asymmetrical and slightly thickened at the apex. The orange rust of wheat has not been

known to affect the other cereals nor have the orange rust of the others been shown to affect wheat. The orange rust of rye is known to

tain. When it strikes a crop early after blossoming it often seriously injures and sometimes ruins it by preventing the fil-

Groves states the early stage of this disease can be recognized in the field by its "sori" or rust spots "which may reach a length of 10 to 15 mm, and are of a rusty orange or 15 mm. and are of a rusty orange or brownish ochre color." He further states "microscopically, the uredospores (early yellowish spores) are seen to be longer compared with their breadth than is the case with the other cereal species; the teleutospores (black or later spores) which germinate only after a winter's rest are longer and have longer pedicels; their sori form much more conspicuous lines and do not remain for long covered by the epidermis." The results of the early studies of this disease indicated that in one stage of its annual life history it must live on the Barberry. It is now known that in many countries this is not necessary, and that the disease may occur in places where no barberry is known to exist. In warm climates the summer spores are now known to have the power to live now known to have the power to live over the winter, and it is thought that in cold climates hosts other than

the Barberry carry the disease between one harvest season and the next crop. Some investigators believe the disease can be carried from one generation to the next in the seed of grain crops. It is his Continued on

influence of TIME OF SEEDING on the YIELD of WHEAT in the Rust Year - 1916 DATE RIPE AUG. 16 **AUO 22** AUG 24 AU0 31 Cept of Field Husbanary

altho in Europe they are described as "dirty yellow" or "dull orange," and the disease is known there are Brown Rust. The later formed spores are brown in color. Grove, an English authority, states that in the early, or "uredospore," stage it can be



Hote the relative vigor of growth between rusted samples and No. 1 Hard



Note vigor and percentage germination from No. 1 Hard. Others are two badly rusted and one frozen sample.

## Farm Experiences

#### WHAT ONE MARE DID

On this page is reproduced a picture of six horses On this page is reproduced a picture of six horses owned by a Manitoba subscriber near Roblin, a mare on the left hand of the picture and six of her progeny. The mare is eleven years old. Here is what he says of their breeding: "This mare's first progeny is a mare from a Clyde stallion weighing 1800 Jbs. She weighs 1240 lbs and is eight years old. When a foal she took first prize in the General Purpose, and when two years old in General Purpose she took first and first for best animal in the class. At three, four and seven years old she took second in same class. This year she took second for brood mare and first for best animal in that class also she and her mate, half sister, third progeny.

old she took second in same class. This year she took second for brood mare and first for best animal in that class, also she and her mate, half sister, third progeny, for best span to wagon in that class. She has had five colts in six years, lost one. The rest were shown when colts and took first prizes in the Agricultural Classes.

The second progeny is a horse, six years old, sired by a Percheron stallion. He started to work when three years old and is one of my main work horses. He never was shown as always was at work and not in shape. He weighs 1400. The third progeny is a mare, three years old. She won second prize when a foal, first prize this year, she and mater, first progeny, span to wagon in General Purpose. She will weigh 1350 when full grown; was sired by a Clydesdale horse weighing 1600 lbs. Fourth progeny is a mare, two years old, sired by the same Clyde horse. She was entered when a foal in Agricultural Class, but was ruled out by judge who said she should be in the General Purpose class. She showed this year and took first prize in the General Purpose. She will weigh 1300 when full grown. The fifth progeny is a mare, one year old, sired by a 2400 lb. Percheron horse. When a foal she took second for a special prize given by owner of this horse. This year she took first prize in Agricultural Class. She will weigh 1500 when full grown. The sixth progeny is also a mare. She took second in General Purpose and was sired by the Clyde sire of the third and fourth foals. She took first, a special prize given by owner of the Clydesdale stallion. She should weigh about 1350 when full grown.

The mother weighs about 1060 lbs. She was broke in at two and a half years old and has always worked while raising foals. The first four colts she worked

The mother weighs about 1060 lbs. She was broke in at two and a half years old and has always worked while raising foals. The first four colts she worked in seeding time before they were born, was given about two weeks rest and worked again. For the last two she worked till the colts were born and was then turned out on grass. I can see no difference on colts if mare is properly fed. I wean my colts about four months old. This is certainly a mare I am proud of and few can equal her record.

GEO. H. DELLAM.

Man.

#### BEES IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The possibilities in bee keeping in the alfalfa districts of Southern Alberta have never yet been appreciated. The prevalence of high winds for a great part of the season has been considered such a severe hindrance to the bees during the period when they were collecting honey that bee keeping has never yet got a real start. Experiments carried on at the Lethbridge Experiment Station indicate that high winds are not such a hindrance as has winds are not such a hindrance as has usually been thought. The main source of honey is alfalfa. It comes into bloom about the middle of June and continues until September or until cut down by the frost. There is also some white clover honey made, but it is very limited in quantity. A number of native prairie plants furnish as small amount.

as small amount.

In the spring of 1915 there were two colonies of bees in eight frame hives at the station. They had been wintered in a dry, well vehtilated 12 x 12 dug out cellar. They were put in their winter quartersNovember 17, 1914. At that time they weighed 72 lbs. and 65 lbs. each and on March 31, 57 lbs. and 50 lbs. each put in a sheltered place for the summer on April 1. During the summer a daily record was kept of the weight of one hive. The greatest average daily production was made in August, particularly on dry duction was made in August, particularly on dry hot days when there was little wind. The two colonies

Average value per colony 41.16 Average weight of extracted honey per colony 187 lbs. 41.16

The preparation for the winter was begun the end

We are anxious to secure your experiences in all practical phases of farming for publication on this page, and are willing to pay for them. The description of your best methods should be very useful to other farmers. Such subjects as wintering livestock, from housing or feeding standpoints; growing and marketing potatoes; taking care of machinery; work saved by the gas engine; producing eggs in winter; feeding dairy cows or any other of a dozen subjects. The only requisite of such contributions is that they be from practical experience.

of September. Food was supplied in the form of syrup made of two parts of granulated sugar and one part of water. The hives averaged about 13½ lbs. each of this mixture. Early in November they were outside. The winter quarters, part in the cellar and part outside. The winter cases were made of one inch lumber with room for two feet of packing material at the bottom, six inches at the sides and sixteen inches on the top. This material was cut straw and chaff. In the spring of 1916 the bees wintered in the cellar came out in good condition free from dysentery. cellar came out in good condition, free from dysentery and strong, while those wintered in cases outside were much weaker and suffered to a considerable extent from dysentery.

#### RYE A VALUABLE CROP

Rye is the main cereal crop of all Northern European countries and doubtless owes its position more to climatic considerations than to its value for bread making, tho the users of rye bread aver that the dark there is more nutriment in it than in wheat bread.

The time of ripening of the winter variety being midsummer, the danger of early fall frosts which makes wheat a very hazardous crop in the greater part of wheat a very hazardous crop in the greater part of the Canadian West gives rye a distinct advantage over wheat. And even apart from the frost liability, the experience of this year, with half the crop still unthreshed, would almost lead one to put a greater premium on rye than now. One of the principal arguments in England against the imposition of a duty on foreign wheat for the benefit of the Canadian producer was the liability of our wheat to destruction by frost. A return of the cold years such as we had between 1883 and 1889 caused many to despair of between 1883 and 1889 caused many to despair of

almost as good as another summerfallow. something inviting in a field of rye, which holds its bright green in defiance of snow or frost alike, a circumstance which would be speak its adaptability to this country. This year I was able to harvest 30 bushels per acre of extra good quality. It was entirely free from rust. A. D.

St. Agathe, Man.

#### FATTENING PIGS IN FALL

FATTENING PIGS IN FALL

What is the best way to fit pigs for market? One farmer will let them run all over the farm, round the straw stacks, till the first of January then take them in to fatten. Another will have the same pigs weighing 200 lbs. and away and another bunch coming along by that time. From experiments and observation I am convinced that the pig weighing 220 lbs. at ten months of age is half the time losing money in comparison to the one that is off the farm inside of seven months at 200 lbs. The latter at least is the plan I aim at and accomplish my method.

The young pigs are kept in a large pen in summer and receive about a half ration of chop, two parts oats and one barley, and at noon get all the rape or alfalfa they will clean up and all the water they want. They are near 100 lbs. when the first cool weather comes and the green stuff is getting done. I then bring them inside into a large warm pen deep with straw. Up to now the chop has been fed dry, but on changing I feed three parts barley and one part oat chop and soak it for twelve hours in water. I don't think there is much advantage in so doing, but it is more palatable that way the pigs eat more and waste a whole lot less. Then I never like to give a pig (or any fattening animal) its fill of cold water and have it go shivering and huddling into the straw for an hour. It is wasting both time and feed. The ideal way with fattening hogs is to have the pen warm enough that they will all lie single over the pen, not huddled in a heap. I feed three times a day and all they will consume, quite sloppy and they need little extra water.

In feeding I notice most farmers have an ordinary V shaped trough in the middle of the pen and hogs feeding on each side. When they are thru about one-third of the feed is on the ground. To hinder this I fasten two V troughs together parallel and there is no waste at all and no trouble feeding under comfortable conditions it is no trouble having pigs weigh around 200 lbs. at seven months.

fortable conditions it is no trouble having pigs weigh around 200 lbs. at seven months.

All experiments go to prove that an animal like the hog that is consuming high priced concentrated food all its life pays best when matured quickest. It hink this plan is better than letting pigs rustle till midwinter and keeping them over till the next May. With the present prices of feed wheat and barley practically equal, I think it will be profitable to substitute from half to two-thirds of the barley ration with low grade wheat for the last two with low grade wheat for the last two months of fattening. I notice some feeders boil potatoes, turning and beets and feed extensively with the idea of saving on the grain ration in fattening logs. Up to a pic is 125 lbs in weight hogs. Up to a pig is 125 lbs, in weight such aids are economical and helpful when the animal is growing frame and muscle, but in the fattening period an abundance of the best of grain feeds is the main thing that will put on the weight and finish that will turn the whole adventure into a really paying proposition. proposition.

T. W. W.

GROWING GOOD CLOVER SEED

cale. They are did in regularly on the foresight of one of the early settlers, near Oxdrift, Benjamin Brignall, who being from Ontario county in the East and having had some previous experience in the production of clover seed was quick to realize by the way the clover was growing along the roads and in the fields that the district possessed great possibilities in this particular line. On account of being a new country, free from weeds and far north it would be possible to free from weeds and far north it would be possible to produce an article of superior quality. At one time Mr. Brignall was somewhat discouraged; but filled with new hopes and visions as a result of the excellent growth of clover, he once more set to, determined to succeed, and commenced clearing land for the sole purpose of clover seed production. Two years later Mr. Brignall had 10½ acres of red clover which Mr. Brignall had 10½ acres of red clover which yielded him 87 bushels or a little better than 8 bushels per acre. He had also half an acre of Alsike which yielded 5 bushels and 40 pounds or better than 11 bushels per acre. Being the first producer of seed, quite naturally it fell to his lot to purchase the first clover huller. However, owing to the large increase in the production of seed this implement soon became a very paying investment. Now it has been laid aside and three newer and more un-to-date clover bullers. and three newer and more up-to-date clover hullers Continued on Page 26



A Manitoba mare and six of her progeny. Five are mares, and one is the mother of five feats. They are all from big good stallions, and from 200 to 500 lbs. heavier than their dam. She is only 11 years eld and has already produced five or six times her market value in progeny as well as working regularly en the farm. The progeny are all prize winners. This is the kind of breeding work this country needs. The mother is on the extreme left of the picture.

this ever being made a wheat country. Rye in such a time would be welcome.

The profit of any crop is not measured by the financial returns from a given bulk of the grain, but also by the time taken in its production and the value of that time taken in daying the work at the proper season. As an instance, barley is grown largely as a stand-by crop, being put in when too late for wheat or oats and also as a weed combatter. These advantages would apply with greater force to rye, which can be disposed off with very little interference with the time taken for wheat or oats. Land intended for rye may be let alone till about the middle of June and then treated as an ordinary summerfallow, being plowed over and harrowed and when cultivated twice will be in good condition for seeding in the latter part of August. Our two frequent changes of the weather about that time by delaying harvesting operations gives the opportunity to get it seeded without loss of the time waiting for harvesting to recommence.

If possible have it in before September 1.

If n cases where it is cut green as a forage crop about the middle of July, a good plan is to start the plow and stook it on the plowed land which for the land is

#### TO LIFE MEMBERS

I have much pleasure in announcing that the new life membership certificates are now ready for distribution. It will be remembered that some months ago your executive offered a number of prizes for the best designs for a life membership for the best designs for a life membership certificate to be competed for by members of our locals. The idea was to produce something of real value, real merit from an artistic point of view. The executive had sufficient faith to believe that enough talent could be found among our own members to produce a work of art such as they desired, and their faith, as all who see the certificate will admit, has been fully justified by the result. been fully justified by the result.

The design of the certificate, with a few minor alterations, is that submitted by J. G. Stark, a member of the Keeler branch of our association, to whom was awarded the first prize in the competition The border consists of a series of pictures emblematic of farm life, interspersed with ornamental work, with the emblem of the association worked in each corner. The two lower pictures of the series represent, on the left, a well stocked farm, and on the right, in softly blended colors, a farmer enjoying with his family the comforts and delights of a happy home life, to which every son of the soil is entitled when his day's work is done. In the centre of the certificate is a doorway. On each post is a shield bearing the arms of Saskatchewan, and on the arch and cornice are the words "Sas-katchewan Grain Growers," in bold type.

#### Co-operation the Keystone

The keystone of the arch is representative of co-operation, binding the members of the association together "into one harmonious whole," and it is most appropriate that resting upon the arch, one on each side, are two figures representing the farmers of the province, bearing in their arms the produce of the earth, symbolic of their recognition of co-operation as their great hope both for the present and the future. Within the arch is a picture of a wheat field, showing the grain in stook, while the sun, sinking gradually below the horizon, throws elongated shadows across the ground. A panel within the doorway bears the inscription "This certifies that Mr.

Saskatchewan, is a life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Incorporated," whilst at the foot space is reserved for the signatures of the president and secretary, together with the seal of the association, and the date of organization, February, 1901. The whole is tasteful both in design and execution and is worthy of a place in the home of every member of our association.

In issuing this certificate your executive assume, and no doubt rightly, that it is something of which every life member of our association will be proud and something to which he will desire to give a permanent place in his home, where it will act as a constant inspiration to himself and to every Grain Grower who is brought into contact with it. With this in view your executive have made arrangements whereby such of our life members as desire it may have their certificates forwarded to them suitably and tastefully framed. It was felt that it would be wise to give a choice of frames to meet the tastes of the various recipients. Each life member is entitled to a certificate free of charge. Any life member who wishes his certificate unframed can of course have it forwarded in a strong tube free of all charge, but we strongly urge, the course have the course free of all charge, but we strongly urge, the course free course in view of the moderate cost and of the greater utility which will thus be imparted to the certificate, that every life member should send in an order for one or other of the frames described below.

#### Frames Described

The following are the descriptions of

No. 1—One inch frame, imitation walnut, with thin gold band.

with thin gold band.

No. 2—One and a half inch gilt frame.

No. 3—One and a quarter inch frame, imitation mahogany.

No. 4—One inch frame, old gold.

No. 5—Three-quarter inch frame, old gold.

No. 6—One inch frame, imitation circascipatory realizes.

sian walnut.

Life members ordering frames are requested to order by number only and to select two or three in order of preference, as we cannot guarantee to supply any particular frame in case a large number should be ordered of that particular design. Price is one dollar each.

All frames will be crated and sent charges collect, the prices quoted being

## Saskatchewan

tion of The Guide is conducted efficially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

f.o.b. Regina. Where, however, there is no agent, a sufficient amount should be remitted to cover express charges. It will be to the advantage of life members where there are a number in one local to club their orders, as in this case a saving can be effected in the cost of carriage.

Fraternally yours, J. B. MUSSELMAN, Central Secretary.

#### DISTRICT MEETING DATES

The following is a list of the S.G.G.A. district meetings arranged for, giving district number, place of meeting, date and names of speakers:—

and names of speakers:—

1—Moose Jaw, Dec. 19, 8 p.m., and Dec. 20. 2—Ogema, Dec. 14, 4 p.m., and Dec. 15, J. B. Musselman. 3—Stoughton, Dec. 13, 10 a.m. 5—Wolseley, Dec. 12, 8 p.m., and Dec. 13. 6 and 8—Saskatoon, Dec. 15, 8 p.m., and Dec. 16, J. A. Maharg. 7—Balcarres, Dec. 18, 9 a.m. 9—Wynyard, Dec. 14, 8 p.m. to Dec. 15 noon. 10—Humboldt, Dec. 8, 2 p.m. to Dec. 9 noon, Mrs. Rooke, Mrs. McNaughtan, T. Sales, J. F. Reid. 11—North Battleford, Dec. 6 and 7. 12—Prince Albert, Dec. 19, 10 a.m., J. B. Musselman. 13—Wilkie, Dec. 7, 2 p.m., and Dec. 8. 14—Swift Current, Dec. 21, 9 a.m. 15—Shaunavon, Dec. 13, 9 a.m. 16—Conquest, Dec. 5, 2 p.m., and Dec. 6. Kindly note change in date for districts 2 and 7.

DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS

Address delivered by R. M. Johnson, district director, to District No. 4 convention, held in Y.M.C.A., Regina, vention, held in Y.M.C.A., Regina, November 21, 1916. Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me

reat pleasure to be again able to address the de'egates to the annual convention of district No. 4 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This is the third time it has been my privilege to do so, but the first in the district as enlarged at the last general convention. There are now about seventy-five locals in district No. 4; during past years there were only thirty. Most of these locals of some years standing, this district having been pretty thoroughly organized in the past, o that there are very few cases of anyone being beyond easy driving distance of some local. There have been at least two new ones organized. I do not know the exact number of members at present, but have reason to believe there are considerably more than a year ago. Owing to weather and other uncontrollable circumstances it has not been possible to do the organizing work during the past summer that was intended, but some has been done. Several meetings have been held at widely separated points, while by correspondence and other means, knowledge of the progress of every part of this district has been obtained.

#### Weather Delays Organization

As your district director I have been unable to personally visit as many locals as I wished, but have attended every meeting where the request came from the local and some where it did not. During the very severe winter weather immediately following the last general convention, I repeatedly went to different points where meetings were called, but it was impossible for people to drive thru the storm and no meeting was held. Still it was always found that the weather, or during the summer months pressure of other affairs, sometimes prevented much of a turnout, the farmers are loyal to and interested in their association work. They are very much alive to what the association has done and what it is likely

The past season will long be remembered The past season will long be remembered by the farmers of this province. In spite of a rather late spring, seeding was finished in fair time and a good start made for an excellent crop. Nature, however, had other things in store for us, and what with unprecedented hall storms and black rust, what promised to be another record breaking crop yielded only a small percentage of the promise of only a small percentage of the promise of spring. Present prices are to a great extent making up the difference, and seldom do we find a spirit of pessimism, but each and all are ready to try again to do their best, hoping for better things.

The organized farmers have attempted to solve many of their own problems and in the past have met with marked success. Seldom have they met with failure when they set to work to find a remedy for any existing evil. But during the past two years so much of the unexpected has happened that we know not what is in store for us in the future. We are to a large extent finished with the past and must prepare for new conditions.

#### Municipal Hail Insurance

One of the things requiring the immediate attention of every thoughtful farmer is our municipal hail insurance system. We thought we had a good system, and so we had. While we have met with a reverse, it only shows that some alterations are necessary. The system of co-operative hail insurance has not been found a failure, tho many of its opponents would like us to believe it so. Those people who in other times have so frequently alluded to the farmers as the backbone of the country are now showing backbone of the country are now showing a strange inconsistency in their condemnation of this great co-operative enterprise, evidently thinking that we can be frightened away from it by a single reverse. What will be the exact solution I do not at present know, but I am certain that the men who made this so great a success under normal conditions can still make it a success and that the organized farmers are back of them.

Another problem to which our attention should be given at this time is the prospective revival of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Farm Mortgage Associations Act. This act passed the legislature in 1913, but has never become law. It contains several features which have been generally acceptable by the people of this province, but others have come in for considerable criticism. Perhaps it is well that up to the present this act has not become law, as by careful thought and comparison with other systems since adopted by other provinces we may be enabled to have ours improved. Some people seem to prefer a system of government loans. This may be somewhat more convenient, but the functions of government should be to create and foster such conditions that each will have equal opportunity to work out his own salvation without any special assistance from government or anyone else. In connection with this it is interesting to note

#### Want Free Trade

the similarity between the Saskatchewan act and that recently passed in the United

In view of altered conditions created by the war with its enormous expense, we, in common with the people of other countries, must prepare for extraordinary effort to meet the cost and to take care of the national debt necessarily incurred. As an agricultural people we have never phiotecal to hearing our fair shore but objected to bearing our fair share, but we have a right, and should demand, that any system of taxation must bear equally on all classes. The stand of Western Grain Growers on this matter of taxation is fairly well known. They have never been able to see the merit in a system of indirect taxation by means of a customs tariff that others have.

The protective feature appears to us not only unjust, but bad business as well. Probably for some time it will be necessary to have some degree of both direct and indirect taxation, but surely it should be clear to all that only a system by which the maximum amount reaches the public treasury is preferable to one which leaves opportunity for producers of any commodity to unduly increase the price of it. True national economy reaches its highest degree of perfection when the greatest number of people are engaged in productive employ-ment, unhampered by any artificial restrictions, nor pampered by special privilege.

#### **Education Required**

The solution of these and any other problems is largely a matter of education. Experience is a good teacher, but very often an expensive one. The reverse in our hail insurance system was largely a matter of uncontrollable circumstances.

We have learned something, but at considerable cost. It is not pleasant to think, but none the less a fact, that had our farmers been better educated along business lines, the rural credit problem would not have been so great. It is also a truth that were we properly educated to the evils of a protective tariff the thing would not exist. The end of any great evil that ever existed has begun when people began to study it. We therefore owe it to ourselves and posterity to do all we can to bring about greater knowledge of existing conditions and our inter-dependence on one another. In the reconstruction of society after the war no nation has better opportunity to lead in democratic reform than Canada; the province of Saskatchewan is thought by many to lead in the Dominion and our own organization is probably the greatest organization is probably the greatest engine of democracy in Saskatchewan. Our duty is obvious. If we are true to that duty we must be a great factor in the progress of the world.

PATRIOTIC DONATION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find draft fer \$40.00 to be applied as follows: Belgian Relief Fund, \$20.00; Canadian Patriotic Fund, \$10.00; balance due on life membership in G.G.A. for myself, \$10.00.

ROBERT HILTON, Sec'y Readlyn Local.

WYNYARD MEETING Central Secretary:—Your letter and circular of November 15, with reference to our district meeting to be held in Wynyard December 14 and 15, received. Our regular meeting is on the first Saturday in each month, so the matter will be discussed on December 2 at 2 p.m., and as usual we will send delegates to represent our local and I hope and believe we will have the "best ever" meeting and I am sure it is more than ever necessary that we be on the alert to look after our own interests.

A. E. BAKER, Sec'y Leslie G.G.A. Ltd.

#### CORRECTION

In the report of the district No. 4 In the report of the district No. 4 Convention that appeared last week, a mistake occured. It should have read that Mr. Johnson was proposed by Mr. Read and seconded by Mr. Harvey for district director. It was then moved, seconded and carried that nominations close and Mr. Johnson was duly elected.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of contributions to the Red Cross Fund received at the Central since the last list was published.

Previously acknowledged, \$527.95. Pangman W.G.G.A., \$61.00; Dundurn W.G.G.A., \$142.40; Allies W.G.G.A., \$17.00; Rutland W.G.G.A., \$25.00; Pleasant Butte, \$10.75; Empire Builders \$75.00; Bulyes, \$6.70; Fartown, \$11.00; Southminster, \$2.95; Southminster, \$2.95; Southminster, \$2.35; Demaine W.G.C.A., \$158.10; Flaxland, \$516.85; Marieton, \$15.75; Young, \$5.00; Neasden, \$17.10; Naseby, \$68.75; Poplar Park, \$13.70; Hafford W.G.G.A., \$10.00; New Bank, \$140.00; Neilburg, \$35.00; Log Valley, \$105.00; North Gully, \$2.60; Success, \$15.00; Hafford W.G.G.A., \$10.00; Lanigan, \$25.00; Manns, \$40.00; Englewood, \$100.00; Edam, \$49.00; Glenellen, \$40.00; Burnham, \$35.00; Newlands, \$100.00; Sandford Dene, \$139.25; Ormiston \$40.45; Fusilier, \$15.00; Bare Hills, \$150.00; Hay Creek, \$125.10; Banbury, \$80.00; Marieton P.O., \$22.25; Southminister, \$66.00; Eagle Creek W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Forest Bank, \$46.00; Tullisville, \$20.35; Mankota, \$20.00; Nary, \$71.00; Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., \$41.00; Newlands, \$5.70; Poplar View, \$25.00; Hafford W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Manna, \$44.580; Rossduff, \$28.00; Nound Plain, \$223.55; Disley, \$83.40; Disley, \$10.00; Ladstock, \$60.00; Royal Edwards, \$30.15; West Lawn Horison, \$37.00; Banbury, \$20.00; Dahinda, \$9.45; New England, \$36.00; Cliftonville, \$16.33; Sunshine Valley, \$111.35; Rutland, \$70.00; Crestwynd, \$10.00; Clictonville, \$3.60; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Moodlawn W.G.G.A., \$30.00; Normanton, \$45.65; Eastview, \$12.35; Antelope Park, \$41.50; White Wing L.D., \$8.55; McTavish W.G.G.A., \$30.00; Dahinda, \$28.00; Dahinda, \$28.00; Banburr and Foxbury, \$30.00; Lilydale, Cosy Nook, \$7.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$50.00; Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., \$6.00; Normanton, \$46.65; Eastview, \$12.35; Antelope Park, \$41.50; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., \$35.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$35.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$36.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$36.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$36.00; Chatham W.G.G.A., \$36.00; Chatham W.G.G.A.

#### NEW B.C. GOVERNMENT

The following is the personnel of the new provincial cabinet chosen by Premier Brewster and submitted to His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Banard:—
Premier and president of council, Hon.

H. C. Brewster; attorney-general, Hon. M. A. MacDonald; minister of public M. A. MacDonald; minister of public works, Hon. Dr. King; minister of lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo; minister of mines, Hon. William Sloan; minister of agriculture and railways, Hon. John Oliver; minister of finance, Hon. Ralph Smith; minister of education and provincial secretary, Hon. Dr. MacLean.

#### **CHRISTMAS**

What is Christmas? To some it is only a season for feasting and enjoyment. To others it is a season for rejoicing and retrospect. To the child it is a time when they count up their relatives and friends that they may extend to them a greeting of some kind and in turn receive a similar token. By the rich, blessed with plenty, their children have only to express a wish and lo, Santa Claus fails not in providing. Are they satisfied and happy? Many children will go to sleep Christmas eve and rise again Christmas morning cold, hungry and unhappy who might have been made happy if some parents had only taken their children into their confidence and shown them the pleasure they might give by finding out these poorer children and lending their assistance in seeing that they were the ones to receive gifts, and a little self-denial on the part of those blessed with this world's the part of those blessed with this world's goods would only help to make their own characters stronger and better for the sacrifices made. Let us not forget that every child is an asset to the country and you may give joy to one who some day may be one of our shining lights. This year in particular there are many who will have scant joy in the Christmas festivities and any little act of kindness that we may do or influence others to do that we may do or influence others to do will have its reward in the knowledge that we have done our "bit." Let us do all the good we can in every way we can—"for it may be that we will not pass this way again."

#### THE TRUE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Christmas is a good time to forget any Christmas is a good time to lorget any little petty differences which stand like a wall between us and the good we might do. There is after all a wonderful amount of kindness in the world. One little glimpse into our Winnipeg post office, with the millions of letters and parcels of all change and sizes that are now being of all shapes and sizes that are now being mailed to "our boys" in England, France and Flanders, will convince the most sceptical that we do in reality feel more blessed in giving than receiving. There are very few people who do not wish well to others at the Christmas season. Let each one do all they can to promote the spirit of happiness wherever they can. We may be far from home and loved ones, but find some home, some friend, to whom you can show a kindness and your life will be enriched thereby. Do not worry if your efforts do not meet with as hearty a response as you expected. Your own heart will be warmer and your outlook will be broadened from the effort made. You can learn the lesson that Christmas You can learn the lesson that Christmas teaches us, unselfishness, only by finding your pleasure in making life happier and brighter for some one else. Sometimes a little card, or better still, a letter at Christmas time will give more pleasure than all the other gifts received, so be generous with pen, ink and postage and bring a little of the real Christmas joy into some life that, tho surrounded by much of this world's goods, may yet lack love and sympathy.

#### ELM CREEK CONTRIBUTES

Secretary Graham, of the Elm Creek branch, has contributed the sum of \$117.00 to our Patriotic Fund. The following parties have made up this contribution: Thos. Hood, \$33.00; Laid-law Peart, \$32.50; R. J. Harjest, \$15.00;

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, Precident, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

T. A. Davis, \$10.00; R. Lidsten, \$5.00; Harry Bewes, \$5.00; Thos. Kenney, \$8.00; J. O. Carter, \$8.00; Oscar Fitzallen, 50 cents.

#### STRATHCLAIR ASSOCIATION

Secretary F. Williamson, of the Strath-clair branch, in remitting the balance of their membership dues for this year in-cludes his personal check for \$25.00, a contribution to be given for the relief of the Belgian people.

#### FORREST ASSOCIATION FORWARD

In a call at Central office this week, Secretary D. G. McKenzie, of the Forrest Association, reports that their branch has a paid up membership of one hundred and sixteen up to date and they expect it to reach last year's mark of one hundred and twenty before their annual meeting.

this month (December) in order to save any rush at the Central office. We like to have a report from each secretary in December, and if any branch is dropping behind in the interest they should take in their own movement, we would like to know of it so that we may render the assistance necessary to make their branch a live progressive association.

#### "FRAM" ANNUAL MEETING

"FRAM" ANNUAL MEETING
The annual meeting of the Grain
Growers' Association "Fram" was held
on Tuesday, November 21. Sixteen members were present who paid their dues for
the in-coming year and one paid for the
present year. The following officers were
duly elected: President, Siguin Johnson;
vice-president, John L. Bjornson; secretary-treasurer, Sig. Fridsteinson, auditor, John Goodman; directors, J. S.
Bjornson, I. T. Johaneson, S. S. Goodman,

and, where there are any, for the young men and women to buy a ticket for the annual meeting at \$1.50 each which will give them membership in the association for 1917 and a seat at the banquet. We for 1917 and a seat at the banquet. We are providing speakers, a lady to speak particularly to our women and a man to speak on the tariff. Besides these two addresses there will be other short addresses. We will also organize for 1917. At our directors' meeting everyone was in good spirits and all ready to do what they could to make our annual meeting the best yet. Our purpose is to get the membership in for next year at once and not let it drag on all winter. The indications are that we will have a successful annual meeting with the largest memberannual meeting with the largest membership in our history.
A. J. M. POOLE, Sec.-Treas.

#### DISTRICT CONVENTION

Portage la Prairie District Grain Growers will hold their annual Convention in the Presbyterian church, Portage la Prairie, on Thursday, December 14, 1916, commencing at 10.30., afternoon session 1.30. Hon Ed Brown will deliver an address on Farm Credits, and Mr. J. S. Woods, Vice-President of the Manitoba Grain Growers will speak on the Hail Insurance Act. Insurance Act.

P. D. Mc ARTHUR, President. B. RICHARDSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### **DEFINITION FOR CO-OPERATION**

Co-operation is described in the dictionary as "joint labor." There is a destiny that makes us brothers. None takes his way alone. Success is only won by the help of others. When a group of persons of diverse or similar occupations and with a common interest combine forces to a common end, it is called co-operation. James J. Hill's opinion was as follows:—
"Co-operation in distribution is a sadly neglected feature of the farm business methods. It speaks ill for the intelligence and organized ability of Americans that and organized ability of Americans that we are still far behind most other countries of the world in this respect, while the profits of the middlemen are often exaggerated are for the most part economic weets." economic waste.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR SUBJECTS

Sometimes our officers in the local branches are at a loss for a suitable subject to have a discussion or "talk" upon what will be helpful to the different members in their branch. Now that the women of the Manitoba locals are taking their part and place in the programs of meetings held in their own branches perhaps a program that will appeal to the men may not in every case find an attraction for the women. So a few suggestions of subjects that may be taken up at coming meetings may be helpful just at this time. Some one of the following subjects may appeal to some officer who is responsible for the evening's program: "What Spare Moments will Accomplish," "Helps Over Hard Places," "Waste and Economy in Food, Fuel, etc.," "Farm and Household Pests," "Home Discipline and Home Education," "How to Make Our Meetings a Success and of Value to the Members," "Progressive Agriculture,'



At the concert and the play, Everywhere you see them knitting, Knitting, knitting.
Women who the other day
Thought of nothing but their frocks,
Or their jewels or their locks,
Women who have lived for pleasure,
Who have known no work but

leisure, Now are knitting, knitting, knitting, For the soldiers over there.

On the trains and on the ships, With a diligence befitting, They are knitting. Some with smiles upon their lips, Some with manner debonair,

Some with earnest look and air. But each heart in its own fashion, Weaves in pity and compassion, In their knitting, knitting, knitting, For the soldiers over there.

Hurried women to and fro. From their homes to labor flitting, Knitting, knitting. Busy-handed come and go, Broken bits of time they spare, Just to feel they do their share,
Just to keep life's sense of beauty,
In the sharing of a duty,
They are knitting, knitting, knitting,
For the soldiers over there.

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great deal of co-operative buying is done by this association. They have also contributed generously in money to the War Relief Fund, and their women's auxiliary has done good work for the local Red Cross and for other patriotic organ-

#### TO THE LOCAL SECRETARY

As we are now in the last month of our year's work and up to date we have not heard from some of our branches in regard to their membership nor have we received any returns at this office, we would remind all our secretaries that it is very essential that they report early in December in order that the name of their branch should appear on the annual report submitted to the convention at Brandon. The convention is being held on January 10 to 13, 1917, and we would like to hear from every branch before the 20th of

P. Johnson, H. Josephson, T. Johnston; program committee, Sig. Fridsteinson, J. S. Bjornson and Tryggie Johnson. This branch has gone very systematically into the work of their association, meeting each time at the different homes, in this way getting into closer touch with each other in all that tends to make the community life of their members better and munity life of their members better and brighter.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE

At a meeting of the directors held on November 16 it was decided to hold a banquet for members of our local in connection with our annual meeting on December 6. We made out a list of names of every home in our district and divided the list up between the directors, president and secretary. Every home will be visited during this week and an appeal made for at least the husband and wife



Shareholders attending the Annual Meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited; at Winnipeg, November 29-30 and December 4.



## HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER

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Will pay for themselves this Winter, saving at least one hired man for you.

A 3-Unit Outfit costs less than his pay and board for six months. Teach your boy to milk with the Hinman.

The Hinman is used on official test work on some of the best herds in Canada and the United States. Over 22,000 sold. A success for Eight Years.

FREE BOOKLET "J" EXPLAINS

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Poultry Supplies and Remedies. Stock Supplies and Remedies.

Bee, Bird and Dog Supplies, DO NOT FAIL TO WRITE FOR ONE

SOVEREIGN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE LTD.

#### Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 23 are doing the work in the district and

pressing need exists for more of equal

capacity.
When the large clover seed fields became When the large clover seed fields became so prevalent, it dawned upon the Dryden Agricultural Society that this would be a good crop to use in connection with their standing field crop competitions, and accordingly for the last three years a large number of entries have been made in this connection. Thus to quote the words of the judge this season, Henry Knight, of Sault Ste. Marie: "The district has certainly any other beaten that trict has certainly any other beaten that I have ever seen for the production of clover seed, and just imagine out of the fourteen fields which I have judged not a noxious weed has been found in any of them; it is something remarkable." This, however, may seem a small item to the outsider; but to the careful and watchful farmer who is desirous to secure seed entirely free from noxious weed seeds and comparatively free from weed seeds of any sort, it is of great moment.

While very little of the seed from this district has every been shown in com-

district has ever been shown in com-petition at either the Guelph or Ottawa winter fairs, nevertheless what was shown gave a good account of itself and was successful in winning first prize on Alsike and third prize on Red. This season a new addition has been added to the already successful record of the district, one settler has been successful in the production of 140 pounds of Grimm's alfalfa seed. This seed was grown in cover 30 inches apart got no protection rows 30 inches apart, got no protection during the past winter and should prove to bevery desirable seed for foundation stock.

Regarding the culture of clover for seed production, there are many and varied systems of rotations, methods of seeding, etc. It is sufficient to state that clover grows here very abundantly, and altho termed a biennial by botanists, has been known to live and thrive for many years. In some cases, individual plants have been selected and after having survived three or four of our severe winters are still in a healthy condition. The soil being a heavy clay it seems to be well adapted to the growth of clover and are provided preferable and preferable property wing. and as we would naturally expect, owing to the fact that clover is a nitrogen

to the fact that clover is a nitrogen gathering plant, the land keeps improving, both mechanically and chemically, the more crops of clover it produces.

But now we come to one of the most important phases of the whole story, namely, marketing. Heretofore it has been the practice to sell all seed produced a speculators at or seen after threshing. to speculators at or scon after threshing time. In 1913 a yield of 2,004 bushels was disposed of in this way. While this system of marketing gave fair satisfaction yet its weak points were many. In the first place the identity of the seed was lost and hence Kenora district received none of the credit for producing it. The price was too much below that paid by the Eastern farmer the following spring, and accordingly, owing to a large increase in production and in order that better satisfaction might be had, and more harmony exist between the producer and consumer, as in this particular instance they are both worthy tillers of the soil, the farmers of Kenora district have organized themselves into an organization known as "The Kenora District Co-operative Clover Seed Growers' Association," with head office at Oxdrift, Ont., and T. J. Latimer, of Oxdrift, secured as manager and salesman. A large power clipper cleaning mill has been purchased and installed and it is the intention of the society to clean, have government graded and store their seed until sold in a retail manner to the farmers of both Eastern and Western Canada. L. H. HANLAN,

District Representative.

Kenora, Ont.

PREDATORY ANIMALS and RABIES Over 15,000 noxious animals including wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and bob cats were destroyed last year in Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho and Utah by hunters in the biological survey of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture. Over 11,000 of these were coy-otes. Special war was waged against these on account of their depredations and also on account of frequent out-breaks of rabies spread rapidly by them. Over 60 persons were treated in Nevada last year as a result of having been bit-te nby domestic or wild animals. The loss of livestock has also been very heavy. At one place, one coyote alone, caused the loss of 27 steers.

## GENTLEMEN

Baldheaded

It is not necessary to continue baid. There is only one method ever discovered to regain a good head of hair if you have once lost yours. I have this method. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for information.

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On Vancouver Island, quarter mile from Railway Station. Nice improved twenty (20) acre farm. Five acres cleared. Com-fortable cottage. Easy terms. For further particulars apply

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This Tractor is made in two sizes, 16 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 30-85 Brake H.P. on the pulley; 82 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 60-70 Brake H.P. on the pulley. They are economical in fuel, durable and reliable. Guaranteed of finest materials and best workmanship. They need few repairs.

YOU WANT SATISFACTION BUY OUE TRACTOR, AND THAT WILL STAND UP AND GIVE YOU MANY YEARS OF SERVICE

Farmers are seriously warned not to be misled by the light, short-lived, inferior, cheap (so-called) tractor; it will not stand up and only causes trouble, vexation and loss.

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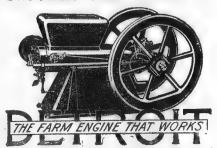
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## Fur as Farm Revenue

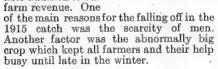
Large proportion of Canadian Furs trapped by farmers—Practical Hints

By H. Higginbotham

The largest purchase of silver fox furs ever recorded in the world. Valued at \$48,000

F. In spite of the continual encroachments of settlement upon areas previously in-habited solely by wild animals, there appears to be no indication of any diminution of Canada's fur supply. On the other hand, the settlement of the country has been attended by a steadily increasing volume of exports of fur. For the last four or five years exports of undressed furs from Canada have averaged between four and five million dollars per annum. In 1913 and 1914

exports of undress ed furs considerably exceeded the five million dollar mark but in 1915 the catch fell to about catch fell to about half. It is a fact that the bulk of the fur caught in Canada today is not the prize of the professional trapper, but is taken by farmers and their sons who love their sons who love to combine sport and healthful exercise in the winter time by trapping and hunting. As a consequence, the annual fur catch re presents a considerable addition to our



#### The Prolific Muskrat

The principal markets for Canadian furs are New York and London, the supply being about evenly divided between these two. There is no import duty on raw furs going into the United States, so that a large number of American release the principal for the Canadian houses make a strong bid for the Canadian product. Generally speaking, Canadian furs are better than those caught further south, the best fur being produced in the colder regions, the Arctic regions producing the best of all. British Columbia furs are not so good as those produced in the northern parts of the prairie provinces, the two reasons for this being the milder climate and the fact that fur bearing animals feeding in salt water regions, with the exception of seal and a few others, produce a fur which is inferior to inland fur. south, the best fur being produced in the

Some animals grow to better perfection Some animals grow to better perfection in the Canadian Northwest, such as foxes and lynx, which are larger than those produced either in Eastern Canada or United States. The principal furs produced in Western Canada are beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, marten, fisher, skunk, weasel, badger, fox, lynx, bear and wolf. Muskrat is by far the most prolific of our fur-bearing animals. Accordand wolf. Muskrat is by far the most prolific of our fur-bearing animals. According to returns of fur dealers approximately one million pelts were purchased by them in Saskatchewan during 1915. In Alberta, in 1915, dealers purchased over 306,000 muskrat skins. At 20 cents each a million pelts would yield \$200,000. In 1911 and 1912 the price paid to trappers for muskrat averaged 50 cents each. One farmer and his family at Canora, Sask., took pelts in one year to the value of \$2,500.

#### Coyotes are Plentiful

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan bounties are paid on coyotes and wolves. In Alberta the bounty is now only paid on timber wolves, the municipalities have the power to grant bounties if they think it advisable. The bounty on timber wolves is \$10.00 and on coyotes \$1.00 to \$2.00. In Saskatchewan the payment of bounties by the municipality is compulsory, and the government refunds 50 per cent. For the sixteen months ending April 30, 1916, it is estimated that not less than 50,000 coyotes were killed in the province of Saskatchewan. Bounties were actually paid by the livestock commissioner's department on 34,653 coyotes. This was more than twice the number taken in 1914, the high average price for pelts being largely responsible, this being \$4.00 as compared with \$2.25 in 1914. There has recently been a large demand for

Russian wolf hounds from farmers who desire to protect their farms from the raids of coyotes. At Marshall, Sask., last winter two men with dogs killed 180 coyotes, which, with the pelts valued at \$4.00 and the bounty of \$1.00, would be at \$4.00 and the bounty of \$1.00. at \$4.00 and the bounty of \$1.00, would bring a return of nine hundred dollars. One farmer at O'Malley, Sask., accounted for over 20 during 1915 by placing poisoned bait on the head of a dead animal in a place where the coyotes

usually ran. It is useless to kill fur-bearing animals out of season if the fur is the only object, as furs taken out of season have very little value. Most fur dealers prefer not to handle unprime furs at all. Considerable dissatisfaction is sometimes caused to farmers who ship unprime furs, thinking that they will get perhaps half the price of a prime pelt, whereas in most cases the value falls to a small fraction of the price of a first class pelt. Most furs do not

become prime until December 1, with the exception of skunk, December I, with the exception of skunk, which become prime about the latter part of October. Beaver and muskrat can be divided into practically three classes according to the season when they are taken—fall, winter and spring, those taken about the end of the winter or early spring being the best of all. Muskrat taken in the fall bring about half the price of those captured in the spring. Badgers are prime in March. When killed Badgers are prime in March. When killed in the summer their pelts are of no value. Bears are at their best in March and April. Pelts of most early caught bears are hardly worth shipping. Bears and timber wolves taken with perfect head, eyes, ears and nose and claws bring higher prices for mounting purposes.

#### Some Practical Hints

There are three points to be observed by the trapper who would secure the best price for his furs. They are: 1—Careful skinning. 2—Immediate drying. 3— Stretching

There are two ways of skinning furbearing animals—"Open" and "Cased." Most furs are taken off "cased." To take the skin off "cased" it is cut around the feet and down the back of the hind legs and then peeled off carefully toward the head. The skin can be pulled off easily if the animal is suspended by the hind legs. It is necessary to cut the skin loose from about the eyes and nose. Only a few fur-bearing animals are skinned by cutting the fur down the belly. Pelts of badger, beaver and bear are taken off in this way. When any pelt is taken off it should be put upon a stretcher suitable to its size, and placed somewhere in the shade in a current of air to dry. The fur side should always be turned in and the skin side out, otherwise heating will take place and the fur will be damaged. Fur dealers advise that the pelts of some animals should be cased with the fur incide. inside and some with the fur outside. The following should be cased fur side out: Foxes of all kinds, lynx, fisher, wolf, wolverine,

The following should be cased skin side out: Mink, skunk, muskrat, otter,

In shipping furs it is important to see that the pelts are free of all surplus meat and fat and that they are sufficiently dried to hold their shape. The skins should be laid flat, fur side to fur side. The smaller furs should be put in the centre of the bundle with the larger ones outside. They should never be shipped in boxes, or with paper laid between. The best way is to tie the furs together in a bundle and place in a burlap sack, or better still, two sacks, and sew or tie-up securely. Dealers always advise shippers to send furs by express or by parcel post and not by freight. The

### Fur and Hide Directory



Sell your raw furs on the best market. The prices at The Pas last season were about equal with the large American centres. The reason: The largest fur houses in the world have buyers here all the time. We do not buy fur, but have a sales warehouse and all furs are sold by Public Auction.

Write us for any information. Fish catalogue ready 1st November

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We are in a position to state that there is no firm, individual or corporation, that can give

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No Duty on Furs shipped to U. S. Use Consular Certificate only on shipments of over one hundred dollars.

M. WULFSOHN & CO. Write for Price List No., 133 2 122-124 West 26th St., New York City



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**Specially Assorted Lots** 

Gives pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. Select preferred assortment and order by Lot Number.

LOT No. 1—40 lbs. assorted fish, including Halibut, Salmon, Sea \$5.00

Herring and Flounders

LOT No. 2.—55 lbs. assorted fish, including Salt Codfish, Whitefish, Silver Herring, Jacks and Finnan Haddle

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Sea Herring, Salt Codfish and Jacks

Sea Herring and Flounders

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A copy of our Recipe Booklet "How To Cook Fish" seat FREE with every order

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# TRAPPERS! Send your RAWFURS Lo JOHN HALLAM and receive highest oach prices. We sand

and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commissions—and pay all obarges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada who send their fursto us because they know they get asquare deal, and receive more money for their furst. You willialso. We buy more furs from trappers for each than any other five firms in Canada. Hallam's Trapper Guide (96 pages) Hallam's Sportsmen's Catalogue Hallam's Fur Style Book (82 pages) Sent free on request - Address as follows:

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JOHN HALLAM Limited
103 Hallam Bidg., TORONTO
The largest in our line in Canada

## Extra Special

By shipping your Beef Hides to us you will receive from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hide more than you can sell for, home. Hides were never as high, so ship all you can,

#### Furs

Are in great demand. Muskrat, Skunk, Wolf, Red Fox.

#### Horse Hides

Now bring \$5.00 each. Ship everything to us. We remit eash promptly,

#### North West Hide & Fur Co.

LIMITED

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IF YOU ARE COMING TO WINNIPEG OR INTEND TO DO YOUR

## Xmas Shopping by Mail

Don't overlook the fact that nothing you may choose will be more acceptable or half as practical as gifts of

## FAIRWEATHER'S FINE FURS

This name signifies that you have secured the best furs your money can buy—gifts that will be remembered not only during the Christmas season, but throughout all the winters they will last, giving comfort and pleasure in abundance to the recipient. There are no better furs made. Note these suggestions for Christmas giving.

CHAMOIS LINED COATS—Men's heavy black cloth coats, with deep dark Mink Marmot collars in shawl or notch finish, with large cloth buttons, showing a very \$27.50 dressy coat for

SILVER WOMBAT COATS—Men's coats in this very durable and strong wearing fur made up in 50 inch lengths with deep shawl collars, lined with heavy quilted linings, extra secure stays at seam open—\$45.00 ings.

MEN'S RACCOON COATS—Our own manufacture, made from selected well matched and full furred skins, large shawl, or \$85.00 notch collar, heavy quilted linings

MEN'S BLACK MOUNTAIN BEAR COATS

Heavily lined with quilted farmers satin.
Leather arm shields and leather loops for fastening. Splendid driving coat \$27.50 for little money.

LADIES' MINK MARMOT COATS—In specially dark and well furred strong skins, 50 inches long, shawl or notch collar \$75.00 and good quality linings.......

MUSKRAT SACQUES—Of dark colored selected well furred skins, well matched and strongly made, finished with shawl and notch collars, 50 inches long, linings of \$65.00 good heavy satin

FUR LINED COATS—Made in good quality black cloth with Canadian Muskrat linings, and choice large Canadian Mink collar in the notch style, 50 inches long. \$85.00

#### Our Guarantee-Furs sent on Approval

We insist that you be satisfied. If you so desire, any furs will be sent to you subject to examination—if unsatisfactory return them at our expense. We pay express charges both ways.

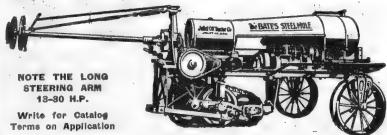
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WINNIPEG

### The Bates Steel Mule



IS MORE THAN A TRACTOR

The Bates Steel Mule is the only one-man Tractor built today with a high tansion magneto, perfect cooling and oiling system, caterpillar tread, allowing it to be used 30 per cent. more days per year than an ordinary tractor. Works on Wet er Dry Seil. Does Not Pack the Ground. The steering device is so arranged that the operator can sit on any horse-ediven implement and handle his tractor perfectly. Weight about 5,700 lbs. For further details phone or write Bates Steel Mule Tractor Ce. of Saskatchewan.

H. A. JONES, REGINA, SASK.

Sole Agent and Distributor OFFICE, 1905 SOUTH RAILWAY 87.

PHONE 3546

dealers pay express or postage charges. The taking of some animals which are becoming scarce has been prohibited. No beaver may be taken in Alberta and Saskatchewan until December, 1920, and in Manitoba until next July. Exemptions are made where beaver dams are causing the flooding of farm lands.

#### Foxes in Demand

Fashion has a good deal to do with the war upon different species of fur-bearing animals. The most fashionable fur at the present time is fox of every variety, while wolf, ermine and skunk come next. Lynx, beaver, otter and mink have been greatly neglected by dame fashion for the last two years. Mink has fallen out of favor because brown furs have not been fashionable. Lynx has suffered because the dye for this fur has been scarce since the war. Otter has not been so much used because fur lined coats are less popular, while the demand for beaver is always more or less spasmodic. The trapping of foxes for breeding purposes has fallen off since the war. In 1913 and 1914 this business reached a boom stage, \$10,000 being considered a low figure for a pair of black foxes, which had proven good breeders. There are today over 40 fur farms breeding foxes in Alberta. During 1915 over 100 silver foxes and 133 cross foxes were exported from these farms. Last year permits were issued in Saskatchewan to export 86 silver black foxes and 508 cross foxes, at an estimated value of \$250,000.

In general, the demand for furs this winter is expected to be good. While furs are being sold at slightly reduced prices compared with last season, it is expected that the increased demand, owing to the lower prices, will make up the difference to the trapper. The price of muskrat has risen 40 to 50 per cent, this fur being largely used for the making of "Hudson Seal," which is in great demand both in this country and in Europe. Furs fell heavily in price when the war broke out, but the market has adjusted itself to a considerable extent. Neutral countries are taking a share of the furs which formerly went to belligerent nations, and the warring countries themselves are using a large amount of the cheaper furs for army purposes.

#### WHERE THE PORK GOES

The Vallejo, California, Evening News of July 20 offers good and substantial reasons why the citizens of that place should parade for preparedness. Its appeal, constructed on the House-that-Jack-built order, runs thus: If the parades are big enough, congress will vote for a big navy; a big navy will include big battleships; big battleships will mean a big dry dock, and other things to match, at Mare Island, with more ships, more sailors and marines; and the "effect of such a condition on the local business world can be realized by any school child." Therefore:

Every merchant who desires to witness such a condition will close his store next Saturday and urge his clerks to go to San Francisco and participate in the Preparedness Parade, which is to be California's demand that our army and navy be made strong enough to insure perpetual peace in this country. Every Mare Island mechanic who has the best interests of the yard at heart and who desires to witness the local government plant developed to its greatest capacity will apply for leave of absence next Saturday and join the thousands who will march thru the streets of San Francisco. No city out-side of San Francisco should have a better representation in the parade than Vallejo, and the fact that "Vallejo is for preparedness" should be made known in no uncertain manner. reater the demand from the people of the country for preparedness the sooner will a bigger navy become a reality and the era of prosperity in Vallejo hastened.

Here is one answer to the question: Does patriotism pay!—The Public, Chicago, Ill.

Sugar may no longer be used for sweetening tea, coffee, and other drinks in the restaurants and cafes in Saxony. Breaches of this regulation are punishable with imprisonment for a year and a fine of \$2,500.

In the first six months of this year, the gold output of the Union of South Africa was valued at £19,681,348.







Not in 'the history of Canada has leather been so high. You can save 25 per cent. by sending your cattle hides to be tanned into harness leather, lace and shoe leather by us. We tan and manufacture cattle and horse hides into driving robes, coats and gauntlets. Highest cash prices paid for cattle and horse hides.

Send for price list and shipping tags.
THE CAMROSE TANNERY CO.

## SHIP US HIDES, FURS, Etc. Established Since 1867.

D. Bergman & Co., Saint Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

Deal Direct with the Largest and Oldest House in the Weet. Highest Prices and Immediate Cash Returns. No duty on hier and furs. Write for FREE price list, tags and full information.

### RAW FURS

Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.

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## What Does Your Auto Cost?

You Should Know the Expense for Every Mile

The only fixed basis for determining the upkeep cost of the auto is mileage. So many miles to a gallon of gasoline; so many miles to a quart of oil; so many so many miles to a quart of oil; so many miles to a tire or tube; so many miles to a certain charge for repairs. Not only is that the way to tell what the car is costing, but it is also an excellent method of determining whether or not the machine is running right. Excessive use of fuel or lubricant likely means some functional disturbance that does not make itself known in a hurry.

The farmer motorist should keep watch

The farmer motorist should keep watch on all details, so he can tell by the week, month or season what he pays by the mile. The man on the farm has one decided advantage over the city automobile user: he generally buys fuel and oil in quantity, so he gets it at lower price. But in the case of fuel he is the same sufferer by evaporation as is the city garage man.

The motorist who keeps his machine in a city garage gets a monthly bill with each day's filling of gasoline and the amount of lubricating oil supplied. The rural automobilist knows exactly when he tapped his barrel of gasoline and when the lest of that fluid was exhausted. the last of that fluid was exhausted. All he has to do is to watch his speedometer closely and that will tell him what his car is costing him.

#### Auto Account Book

His account book should have pages devoted to several separate headings. The cost elements are: Gasoline, lubricant, tires, tubes, insurance, repairs, incidentals. The most complicated account probably will be that for tires, because many are used in a season, and when they are bought direct from a dealer representing a guaranteed brand adjustments have to be carried from one sheet to another. As a rule, he will find it best to provide a separate page to each

When the season opens each tire that When the season opens each tire that he has, either in use on the car or stored away or carried as a spare, should be noted down on a separate page in his account book. The mileage record at the moment each tire goes into service and when it finally wears out or becomes unavailable will give an absolute index of the tire-mile cost. If the tire is guaranteed on a certain mileage basis it will be easy to get an adjustment it will be easy to get an adjustment— the more so when a book of this kind is produced, to show the dealer that there is no misrepresentation.

#### What a Tire Page Shows

What a the rage Shows
When a tire blows out the tube naturally goes too. If the farmer puts in a blow-out patch he should put that down on his cost sheet, with a note of the mileage at that moment. Then when the fabric lets go for good this second mileage should be indicated. An exact knowledge of the extra mileage, and hence the ledge of the extra mileage, and hence the saving in tire expense thru the use of the blow-out patch, is then obtained. When a tire is entirely played out it can be sold for old rubber, and if this is done the sum realized should be put down on the page allotted to that particular tire. the page allotted to that particular tire. The balance will give the life history of the tire, the miles it ran and what each mile cost.

Here is a sample page: 

2250 miles \$29.25 Adjustment new tire, basis 3500 miles . . . . . 10.25

\$19.00

Thus tire No. 3, a total expenditure of \$19 for 2,250 miles of running, comes to \$.0084 a tire mile. This tire actually did 64 per cent. of the mileage it was guaranteed to run, so that when it was turned in an allowance of \$10.25 was made on the purchase of a new casing. It will be necessary to charge for Tire No. 9, if that happens to be the mark of the casing that is got in exchange, its full price of \$28.50 on the sheet set aside for it, as the allowance was charged

off against Tire No. 3.

The pages devoted to gasoline and lubricant are simple. Whenever the car is taken out of winter storage, if it has been laid up, the speedometer reading should be entered on the page. The date of opening the fuel barrel should be entered alongside, so that the day when the new season's mileage starts is clearly

the new season's mileage starts is clearly indicated. When the last pint of gasoline has left the container, speedometer reading and date complete the record of that barrel of fuel.

Mileage Per Gallon

That leaves it a simple matter of mathematics to tell what mileage there was to a gallon of gasoline, and there can be no hocus-pocus about it. No one can tell the farmer that his engine is doing 20 miles to a gallon of gasoline when his 20 miles to a gallon of gasoline when his book shows him he is doing about 14 book shows him he is doing about 14 miles. If his car ought to show a better mileage it is a sign that something needs looking after, and perhaps a judicious repair or inspection will reveal the cause and save him a deal of money. With lubricant the process is the same. The page headed with that name should be ruled so there is space for the date and speedometer reading when he starts using this oil and when his supply runs out. This will tell him if he is getting 100 miles to the quart, or more or less, no matter what someone tries to make no matter what someone tries to make him believe.

Figuring in Depreciation The headings under which his expenses fall can be carried out to a set of pages at the back of his book, arranged so as to represent the expenditures by the month or for the complete season, thus:

					son 1914
Total Time	POT	i, Dec	GIHL	1C1	Days
Total Time					
Speedometer. A	rg	il			Miles
December					Miles
Total (Season).		,			Miles
Gasoline			Gal	lons	\$
					\$
					\$
		/, -			
Tubes Used (		)	-		\$
Insurance -	400	-	**	-	\$
Repairs -	-	-	-	-	\$
Incidentals -	-	-	-	-	\$
Total (Season)	40	-	-	-	\$

This total of expenses, divided by the This total of expenses, divided by the season's actual mileage, gives the cost by the mile. The per diem cost can be got by dividing the total of days the car is not actually on dead storage. In case the car is not laid up for good at any time in the year it will be found easier to figure expenses every quarter. To cost it up every month is a good way but cast it up every month is a good way, but probably will be considered to involve too much bookkeeping. To get a real balance sheet on the automobile the farmer-motorist will have to consider what stock in the way of usable tires and tubes and how much fuel and lubricant he has left over at the time when he put up his car for the year. Also, there put up his car for the year. Also, there is the element of depreciation to be figured, if he would know exactly where

**Balance Depreciation** If he is using his car for convenience and amusement only there is no charge to balance depreciation. If he has been making use of the car for farm business, carrying goods, making deliveries, or doing errands, he can make some sort of estimate of the profit or worth of such business and figure that against the seasonal depreciation on the machine. If the machine has gone thru the season without accident, and no harm from without has come to it, other than the misadventures to materials that rough roads entail, the figuring of depreciation is simplified. For the first few years most low-priced cars show greater proportionate depreciation than high-priced machines

It must be remembered that the forcedsale price is the best index of depreciation after all. And for the purposes of the next buyer a car really is second-hand just as much the first two weeks as it is the first half-year. In fact, the moment the buyer takes it off the salesroom floor or from the freight car he makes it a or from the freight car he makes it is used car and by his first ten minutes of riding really cuts the value of that machine anywhere from 30 per cent. up. With most cars the greatest depreciation comes the first year. Thereafter it is proportionately less. It is fair to say that no car should be charged for in balance sheets after about four years of service, running 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., in that order. With many conas well as individuals, automobiles after four years' service are charged off completely. If any entry is made after that against an automobile it has to be on a basis of no return in actual service or pleasure from it.—Charles E. T. Scharps, in the Country Gentleman.

### STEELE BRIGGS

FOR SEEDS

Send in your name for new catalogue, ready

JAN., 1917

We are buyers of Timothy in large and small lots. Send samples and state quantities and we will make

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada



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## KODAK

The gift that adds to the good times at the moment; that indoors and out gives zest to the merry making and then -preserves the happy picture story of all that goes to make the day a merry one.

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People will want fine Jewelry, fine Silverware, Watches and Diamonds for their

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this year. Nothing but the best will suffice, and nothing but the best quality is shown in our new 1917 Catalogue now ready for delivery.

A post card will bring this beautiful Catalogue to you, postpaid, and place at your service the largest and finest Jewelry Store between Winnipeg and the Coast. It will mean your gift will be doubly appreciated if you get it here, as we are known to sell only goods that have the finest quality. SEND TODAY FOR THIS CATALOGUE

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Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan proves our entire confidence in our ability to place all our graduates. The basis of our confidence is we are besieged with hundreds of calls for office help. You will certainly get the best training at the College that is much larger than all local competitors combined, the College that is guaranteed by the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools. Send for our prospectus today.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE, Calgary SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Regina

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Those who qualify are assured paying positions.

Special Course for Farmers' Sons. Business, Agriculture and Farm Bookkeeping.

Preparatory Course for those who have not had opportunity to complete their Public School, Training.

Courses combining Music (Vocal, Piano or Violin), Household Science and English.

Residential Accommodation for boys and young men, girls and young women. An ideal College home-life, offering social and literary advantages.

Winter Term Begins Jan. 3rd. Write now for fuller information and arrange to enrol on Opening Date.

REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, B.A. C. E. WALKER, C.A. Principal Business Dept.

## Saskatoon Business College Saskatoon Business College Marshall's Farm Bookkeeping

is the school where the sons and daughters of Saskatchewan farmers should take their Business or Stenographic training. We have practical courses, good equipment and a staff of instructors who are all experienced in teaching and actual office work as well. We secure positions for our graduates.

by mail. A course of ten easy, concise, well-planned lessons, particularly adapted to Western farming. It will pay all farmers who have two or three hours' spare time per week during the winter months to study these lessons. The cost of the course is very reasonable. Write for particulars.

Address all inquiries to E. A. Marshall, Principal Saskatoon Business College, Saskatoon, Sask.

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It will pay you again and again to become a good penman; to be able to write an intelligent letter; to master the principles of business arithmetic; to write a receipt, draft, or a promissory note; to make a transfer of negotiable paper; to write your own leases, contracts, deeds and mortgages. The Success is the largest—strongest—most reliable. It trains more students annually than all competitors combined—employs courteous, competent, skilled teachers. Write for information.

The Success Business
College Ltd.
winnipeg, Man.



BRANDON, MAN.

Brandon, the beautiful "home" city, free from many of the allurements of the larger cities, has a Business College not surpassed in Canada for the thoroughness of its instruction. Get its free Catalog.

F. A. WOOD, Principal



## The Isle of Pines

A Real Estate Proposition that is widely advertised but which Canadian Farmers will be well advised to keep clear of

A few weeks ago The Grain Growers' Guide published an advertisement for the Canada Land and Fruit Company de-scribing the good qualities of the Isle of Pines with the idea of encouraging Canadian farmers to invest in farms on that island, which is located near Cuba in the West Indies. Shortly after this advertisement appeared the editor of The Guide received a call from Rev. G. M. Phillips, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pierson, Man. Mr. Phillips resided in the Isle of Pines for two years, returning to Manitoba in April, 1916. He declared that the Isle of Pines was not a place in which the ordinary man could make a living and that it would be an extremely living and that it would be an extremely unwise investment for any Canadian farmer. Mr. Phillips agreed to put his views on the question in the form of a letter and also give the names of other people who have visited the island and know from practical experience the facts of the case. After gathering this informa-tion The Guide is of the opinion that the Isle of Pines property is not a good investment and for that reason has decided not to accept any further advertising from companies promoting the Isle of Pines. The Guide had another large advertise-ment scheduled for this issue which would have the companies of the c bring The Guide a revenue of \$100.80. This advertisement, however, has been cancelled and The Guide will carry no more advertising boosting the Isle of Pines until there is unmistakable evidence that it is a paying proposition. Herewith is published a letter from Mr. Phillips, who had two years experience in the who had two years experience in the Isle of Pines, also a letter from H. T. Jones, of Killarney, Man., who has visited the island and who owns property on the island. A third letter from T. J. McNamara, who is now living at Santa Barbara in the Isle of Pines, completes the evidence

#### Mr. Phillips' Views

Editor, Guide. Dear Sir:-

In a recent number of The Grain Growers' Guide there was an advertisement inviting the people of Manitoba to invest in real estate in the Isle of Pines There are no doubt a great number of farmers and others who feel the severity of the Manitoba winters and would prefer a more congenial clime, and an advertisement worded as this ad. was stirs up the imagination of these people. A number have been led to invest their money in this island hoping at some near future to go down and settle on one of those rare tracts, where they can plant a grove, a patch of pineapples or peppers and get two or three crops a year and have a fine easy life, away from the 40 below and the discomfits of the Manitoban winters in general. But alas, alas, the picture on paper does not correspond with the picture in practice and I would like to tell the truth in my own blunt fashion. The first thing I would like to say is that no man should think of going to the island to farm unless he has sufficient money so that he can invest it in some good solid investment in this country so that he is ensured of a permanent income of at least \$1,000 per year. Then if he has apart from this say eight or ten thousand dollars that he can afford to lose, he will be able to live on the island and amuse himself by trying to coax Mother Earth to give him a crop. If he succeeds three times out of ten he will be considered a great success. I lived on the island for two years or thereabouts and know the various colonies and can speak from an intimate knowledge of conditions

The fruits grown are grape fruit, pine-apples, oranges, lemons, limes, vegetables, peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, etc., etc. The cost of bringing an acre of grape fruit to maturity is estimated from \$700 to \$1,000 per acre, that is clearing, plowing, planting and taking care of the trees until they are five years old. Then they yield from three to six crates per tree. But unless the fruit ripens so that they are gathered in the early season, that is during the month of September and the month of October, the Florida fruit is on the market and there is practically no market for the Isle of Pines fruit, and it is a rare occasion if they ripen as early as this. The average time of ripening is November and December.

The two years we were there, there were thousands of boxes of grape fruit and oranges picked and thrown on the ground because it would not pay to ship them. Only when Florida's fruit crop fails is there a possibility of the Isle of Pines crop being marketed.

Pineapples have been discarded because no man on the island has made a cent from shipping them. In the early days they made money from the slips or young plants. These were sold to new settlers and they were sold four or five years ago for nine and ten cents each. John Heap made \$3,700 in one year and A. Cook made \$2,500 in the same way. Two years ago they dropped it as there was no demand and people were very grateful if they could get some one to take them gratis. Peppers are grown, in fact all the hope that men have in the business is centered in the peppers. But not one man out of ten makes the cost of production and shipping. Mr. Boyd, of Santa Barbara, has been extolled as a great success, but I have it from himself that he has not made sufficient to keep his family from his land. Mr. Kimball, also a noted advertised success, with the aid of his wife and a grown up son was unable to make it pay and his son was forced to leave the island and seek work in Havana. In March of this year Mr. Kimball consigned to the market 250 crates of peppers and received \$100 or 40 cents per crate. Twenty-one cents for crates, 10 cents for freightage to the island dock leaves him 9 cents per crate to pay the rest of the cost of production, shipping, commission, duty, etc. It costs about 69 cents per crate for shipment and he lost, therefore, about 28 cents per crate and received nothing for labor, seed, fertilizer, etc. This is not an unusual condition.

Just a word about conditions in general. There is nothing grown on the island without fertilizer. The usual quantity of fertilizer is one ton of lime, costing \$11.00 per ton, and one ton of fertilizer per acre, present prices about \$70.00 per ton. This has to be repeated each year. There is no grass on the island suitable for pasture. A pair of mules costs \$50.00 per month to feed. Chickens are an unprofitable investment.

profitable investment.

The saloon is the only thriving institution on the island and there are plenty of them. The island is under the Cuban Government. The Americans, altho in the majority, have no voice in the control of affairs. The heat of summer is, for a worker, unbearable. The settler loses all energy and experiences a continual weariness. The wild fruits of the island are useless for any practical purposes. The settlers are the victims of every evil artifice to extract from them their money. Ask the man on the island and he will tell of the gigantic swindles of "the 500 acre grove," of "the bogus railway" and of "the large McKinley canning factory." Tomatoes are bought at the canning

Tomatoes are bought at the canning factory at 40 cents per bushel, pineapples one cent per pound above three pounds weight and one-half cent under that weight.

The value of properties as quoted by the various companies is: The Isle of Pines Land Co., from \$85 to \$125 per acre; The Santa Fee Land Co., \$50 to \$100 per acre; The Canada Land Co., \$50 to \$100 per acre. All are unimproved lands. The cost of clearing is from \$25 to \$100 per acre. These lands were bought from the Spanish owners at from 60 to 75 cents per acre originally. Improved, i.e., cleared tracts with bungalows and groves planted, private property, from \$600 for 10 acres or \$60 per acre. Improved lands with house from \$40 per acre. Many of these are on the market, the owners having left the island and returned to the States and Canada. Numbers of the settlers have spent their all and are stranded on the island. Fifty per cent. of the tracts that have been settled on have been vacated, In some cases the furniture has been left in the house; autos have been left on the verandahs and the owners have been glad just to get away with their bare passage money.

passage money.

There is no place on earth where money has been so freely used and where there has been such herculean efforts put forth without success. I am enclosing a letter

from Mr. McNamara which will substantiate this letter.

Any further information from those wishing to investigate this fair land will be willingly furnished.

Yours faithfully, G. M. PHILLIPS.

Pierson, Man.

#### Practical Farmer's Views

Box 126, Killarney, Man., 20th Nov., 1916. Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 16th inst. just to hand re the Isle of Pines and the visit of the Rev. G. M. Phillips and the visit of the Rev. G. M. Philips to your office pertaining to the matter. In replying and to give you an intelligent answer to your letter would require many pages of foolscap so that you would fully understand the pros and cons of that island. But when you ask me the straight question, "Would you honestly and conscientiously advise other farmers to invest in the Isle of Pines?" I reply decidedly "No!"

Farming in the Isle of Pines is altogether

Farming in the Isle of Pines is altogether different from what it is here and our very best farmers here would have to learn their business over again there. The disappointments in the Isle of Pines are that the soil is principally composed of gravel and sand, thereby requiring to have a coating of fertilizer constantly applied before a crop can be grown, and since the European war the price of fertilizer has doubled, and potash, the principal ingredient required in the fertilizer, which has formerly come from Germany is now of course practically Germany, is now of course practically unprocurable, also fertilizer to be of its former value in the island should contain from 8 to 10 per cent. of potash. Now another great drawback in that island is that it is governed by Cuba and the Cubans are not a progressive people, therefore the lack of competition in transportation and other various ways is

greatly felt.

The Isle of Pines also has its redeeming features, among them its winter climate, which certainly is a valuable asset, as almost every winter day there is equal to our very best Manitoba finest day. The moonlight nights over in the Isle of Pines cannot be described as their loveliness is past imagination. Again, the quantity of grape fruit grown in the island is enormous when the fertilizer is used; oranges, lemons, etc., grow there, and as for pineapples, the Isle of Pines can easily compete against the world for the size and flavor of its fruit. Many of the winter vegetables do well there, also peppers and eggplant, and during the winter worths, rips towardes, can easily

winter months ripe tomatoes can easily be procured at every meal.

Now herein lies the quandary; after a farmer or fruit grower produces his fruit or vegetables he is up against the steamboat company, who without competition makes the producer hide their time and makes the producer bide their time and often without refrigerators and having the crates of produce at times placed too

the crates of produce at times placed too near the heat of the engines; the producer on receiving his invoices from the New York, Boston or other markets finds a large percentage of his fruit or vegetables have totally or partially spoiled.

If the people of the island were under the direct rule of the United States (as they desire to be and as they may be in some future time) and if they formed themselves into a progressive fruit growthemselves into a progressive fruit growers' association this would in a measure remedy much of their shipping trouble. There are men on the island who have made a few thousand dollars profit in a season selling pineapple slips; unfortunately these times only come periodically as these slips are only required as new settlers arrive. But the average resident, be he American or Canadian, is kept fully occupied in making a bare liming

There are some monied men who have large citrus groves in the island, but who only reside there during the winter months and migrate north with the birds in the spring. Many well to do and others of moderate means are permanent dwellers in the Isle of Pines on account of their health as they find the island especially suited to those suffering from pulmonary diseases, the air being salubrious and the warm mineral baths there have proved beneficial. Many of the advertisements I have seen about the Isle of Pines are certainly misleading, more particularly when they state that from \$300 to \$800 and more of profit is made out of an acre of fruit or vegetables in one season, as such a thing cannot be done at the present or any future time unless something idealistic or unlooked for turns up. Should

you require any further information regarding the Isle of Pines I shall be pleased to render the same at any time.

Yours sincerely, HERB. T. JONES.

#### From One of the Victims

Santa Barbara, I. of P., W.I., Sept. 7, 1916.

Rev. G. M. Phillips,
Pierson, Manitoba.
Dear Friend:—Yours of July 5 received and pleased to hear from you and that you and family are enjoying good that you and family are enjoying good health and that you are so well satisfied to be back in God's country. I tell you it really made me homesick when I read your letter to think of living down here from hand to mouth when a man might as well be where he can get something good to eat and put a little in the cellar for a rainy day. Well, things are about the same here. There are a few people coming back, but very few newcomers. Money is about as tight as ever and the ground full of water. Talk about rain, we certainly have had our share lately. There is some grape fruit moving and the returns are good. Quite a number are going to plant peppers, but I do not think that it will pay as the best fertilizer has only 3 per cent. potash and they did not carry any too well with 7 and 8 per cent. last year, but we have to do something to try and make money even if we do lose it.

Since writing to you I have written to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company about their lands. They have land for sale from \$11 per acre up and on some of the lands will loan \$2,000 for improvements with twenty years to pay for the farm and the loan. What do you think of this proposition? I notice on the maps of this proposition? I notice on the maps that they sent that one section is marked C.P.R., the next government. Do you think the government land is all taken up or does the government sell their land also? It looks to me if the government land could be homesteaded it would be as well as buying from the C.P.R. Could you give me the address of people to write to that have charge of government land, say in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta as I would like to find out about homesteading? Mr. Taylor and family intend coming next spring, also myself, and as we have not much money, unless and as we have not much money, unless we can sell and that is almost impossible, so we would like to find out what we can before landing. Any information that you can give will be greatly appreciated by us. Thanking you for the information is lest letter. in last letter.

I am,
Very truly yours,
T. J. McNAMARA.

BORDEN COMING WEST

Arrangements are being made at Ottawa for a series of meetings to be held in various centres and to be addressed by Sir Robert Borden, in the interests of national service, the first to take place, probably, on Wednesday, December 6, at Montreal. The prime minister will be accompanied by R. B. Bennett, director-general of national service, and Hon. Messrs. Blondin, Casgrain and Patenaude.

The complete itingerry of the prime

Patenaude.

The complete itinerary of the prime minister has been arranged as follows:—

Montreal, Wednesday, Dec. 6, Quebec, Thursday, Dec. 7; leave for Winnipeg the same night. Winnipeg, Monday, Dec. 11. Saskatoon; Tuesday, Dec. 12. Edmonton, Wednesday, Dec. 13. Vancouver, Friday, Dec. 15. Victoria, Saturday, Dec. 16; leave as soon as possible for Calgary. Calgary, Monday, Dec. 18. Regina, Tuesday, Dec. 19. Toronto, Friday, Dec. 22.

-
RED CROSS FUND Previously acknowledged
Total
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

**Better Molasses** for Home Cooking

Molasses that puts the old-time smack and richsmack and rich-ness into Ginger-bread, Ginger Cookies, Drop Cake, Indian Pudding, Brown Bread, Baked Beans and Home-made Taffy. made Taffy.



acids used in preparing it.

"THE KIND GRANDMA USED"

has the big, smacking flavour that home cooking ought to have. It's pure and good—far better than any molasses sold by the pint or quart—and absolutely the best molasses packed for cooking. In Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 10 lever-top cans, that every dealer should be able to supply. Ask for it by name.

Homemade Vinegar

4 recipes for making it in our Molasse Cook Book. Dozens of other recipes for Mince Meat, Plum Pudding, Candies, Cakes, etc. Write for a copy—mailed free. THE DOMINION MOLASSES CO. LIMITED, HALIFAX, N. S.

Packers of 2

"Gingerbread Brand" for cooking and "Domolco"—for the table—the finest of them all.

## **Every** Woman Knows



That from the moment she enters life's doorway until she leaves one of her biggest problems is dress

Daily the question is "Something to wear, or what to wear, or where to get it.

The necessity for dress is forced upon man by conventions; but with woman it is an instinct, she is born with the longing for self adornment.

The mother, daughter, sweetheart and wife are all sisters with a problem in common-DRESS. To them dress means power, attraction, love and protection. It is at once their most deadly weapon and greatest charm.

What Every Woman Should Know

There has entered into the life of Western. Canada an organization fully qualified to help your solve for every occasion and under all circumstances, this ever present question of dress. From articles which are of a personal nature, to suits. dresses and overcoats, we are equipped to serve you. Every article guaranteed the latest in design, each, as so many women have told us, of unusual quality, style and value.

You owe it to yourself, to those you love and who love and cherish you, to always make an

attractive appearance.

for yourself this result by rou can guarante dealing with NEWMANS. Make out your order tonight and send it in tomorrow, or if there is something you want to know about dress just write us a letter. We can help you.

You will be pleased or your money refunded. Our methods of doing business can be of the greatest help to you.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR



## Doune Lodge CLYDESDALES

#### Reduction Sale-100 Head

46 Mares and 17 Colts, 20 Yearlings 4 Two-Year-Old Stallions, ready for Service

These are the same choice quality stock as Doune Lodge horses have always been. We must sell off part of the stud annually and these horses are the kind to satisfy you. Our stud is headed by "Baron of Arcola" and "Clive," two of the best breeding horses we have ever owned. Write

Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Doune Lodge, Arcola, Sask.

Phone 131-Ring 2.

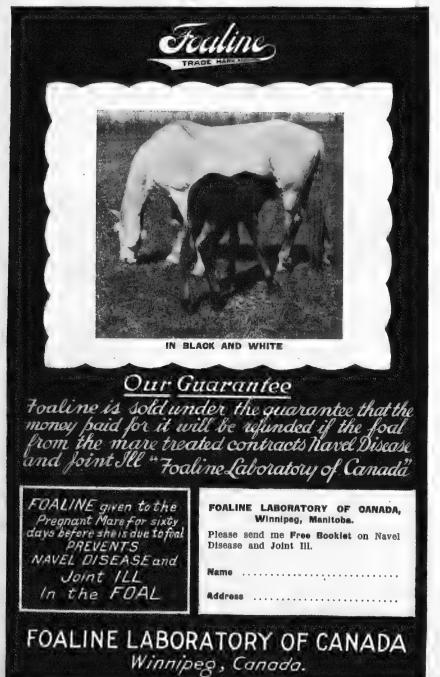
#### MONEY TO LOAN

in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad. Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## The Mail

#### MORTGAGES AND FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—Re your excellent little leader, "Paying off Mortgages," may say I wrote two mortgage companies asking on what terms I could repay their loans. One company informed me "the mortgage contained no such provision and they are not prepared to accept payment." This mortgage bears 9 per cent. interest and I have five times the amount of the mortgage lying idle in the bank.

The mortgage is a renewal of last year which renewal cost me \$2.50. One would think I would stand some show here being a renewed mortgage, having been unable to nav owing to reverses. This unable to pay owing to reverses. This company replies to my request as follows: "We have only sent you notice for the interest due, because we thought you could probably use the principal to advantage (?) as we do not require the vantage (?) as we do not require the money. We regret we cannot accept money. We regret we cannot accept more than the principal due and interest,

and as a matter of fact we will be quite satisfied if you only pay the interest."

These are entirely different from the letters received when difficulties prevented me paying regularly. My son has a last mortgage payment now due of \$500, it is five times bigger than the previous yearly payments required. This circumstance gives the mortgage company a nice chance to suggest to him, "That they do not need this money, no doubt he can still put it to good use in developing his farm, they will be quite pleased to renew the amount, the cost to do this is only

allow a farmer to pay for his mortgage any time with a reasonable bonus. When placing mortgages it would be advisable for farmers to inquire into this feature before signing the contract. It will probably not be far in the future when all the best mortgage companies will accept mortgages on this basis.—Editor.

HAIL INSURANCE RESPONSIBILITY
Editor, Guide:—This year has taught
us much about hail insurance which had not occurred to us before. It has shown us—a fact which, were we aware of it, considered remote—that our old rate might under certain circumstances be insufficient. It has also shown us that no certain set rate can be struck, unless an unspeakably unlimited one, which never will fail of being sufficient. It has also opened our eyes to the reality that claims cannot be paid unless the income is at least equal to the drain placed upon it. And, lastly, it has come to be publicly realized that this is not a government measure, of which fact so many appear

not to have been aware.

The second security for permanency is the prevention of any possibility of future deficits. This has already been taken up and I understand a plan has been recom-mended to the commission whereby that

can be accomplished.

The Municipal Hail Insurance is purely a business proposition. Every farmer resident in a municipality having a hail insurance by-law in force is a member or a shareholder in the business. He



AMALGAMATED FARMERS' BOARDS

Joint Boards of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, who have completed arrangements for the amalgamation of the two companies. Limited, who have completed arrangements for the amalgamation of the two companies.

Back Rew: J. E. Browniee, Caigary, Aita.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Aita.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; F. M. Gates, Fillmore, Sask.; H. C. Wingate, Cayley, Aita.; J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.

Second Row: G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.; W. Moñat, Souris, Man.; W. H. Trueman, Winnipeg, Man.; E. J. Fream, Caigary, Aita.; C. F. Brown, Caigary, Aita.; R. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; R. Sheppard, Edmonton, Aita.; R. A. Bonnar, Winnipeg, Man.; R. Sheppard, Edmonton, Caigary, Aita.; R. A. Bonnar, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Rice-Jones, Caigary, Aita.; R. C. Henders, Cuiross, Man.

Front Rew. R. A. Parker, Winnifred, Aita.; P. S. Austin, Ranfurly, Aita.; J. Morrison, Yellowgrass, Sask.; E. Carswell, Caigary, Aita.; P. P. Woodbridge, Caigary, Aita.

\$2.50, and a long form is enclosed to answer questions and make the said application to renew." How nice for them to carry again only half the previous mortgage on the same security!

I sat having supper at a hotel some time ago. At the table was a traveller and a travelling agent for a loan company, who were apparently well acquainted. In course of talk the former asked the agent how loans were and about his business how loans were and about his business generally. The agent replied: "Nothing doing; we have piles of money on hand to loan and other companies are the same, but farmers don't want it, they seem rich enough without." This was information that cheered my heart greatly. "Farmers don't want it," then the rate of interest will assuredly come down to of interest will assuredly come down to something reasonable soon. Let farmers spend their money wisely, pay cash, they will be surprised how much further "cash money" goes in making purchases and how nice to be freed from the worrying attentions of the bull-dog dunner and implement collector.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

Note—This letter is typical of a number that have been received at The Guide office showing that mortgage companies will not accept payment of mortgages in

will not accept payment of mortgages in advance of the date of maturity. How-ever, there are some companies who will

contributes to its income and he expects protection in return. If he thought the system good before it showed its flaws, why should it not still be good if these flaws can be done away with. Just because he is a farmer and has no actual capital invested and not what is ordinarily termed a "business" man with so many shares of stock to his credit constitutes no reason why he should at this time with-hold his interest.

There is no doubt the farmers whom

the system was created to serve must now either make or break it. There is also no doubt that if they make it by so altering it as to render it safe they will have insurance that insures. There is further no doubt that if they continue in the business they will reap the benefits of an insurance which while safe never-theless will at no time cost them more theless will at no time cost them more than it is worth. However, if instead of repairing it they now throw it away they will not only buy their insurance in the future at what it costs, but at as much over cost as will enable several quite expensive individuals to live by that margin. They will also have furnished a shining example of the farmers' inability to stay with a co-operative and equitable to stay with a co-operative and equitable proposition.

A. KRISTINSON.

## Use The GIBRALTAR 60 Days Before You Pay

TRY OUT THIS ENGINE AT OUR EXPENSE—YOU TAKE NO RISK

ignites has the simp est, most reliable, most conomical spark and

Cylinder Head has water jacket that en-

sures free circulation

Valves are each care-

fully ground gas-tight.

Makes Engine econom

makes best mixture

to produce most power

get out of order.

cal to operate.

oint.

round water-tight

Only a few pails of water re quired to keep the Cylinder at the proper temperature. Essily and quickly drained.

GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

(IBRALTAR

Cylinder has bed-plate made separately. Every well-made engine uses same construction. together with heavy stud bolts. Very strong.

I Beam Connecting Rod, gives most strength. Adjustable Bearings, allows wear to be taken up.

Fly Wheel is heavy and well balanced Makes an even running

Engine.

Governor controls speed. Prevents waste of fuel and spark. Ha few parts. is

Two Gear Wheels only of hard steel.

Machined exact size. Cam in large wheel controls time of spark

Note Our Special Low Prices

11/4 H.P., wt. 255 lbs. \$ 39.50 2 H.P., wt. 550 lbs. Price.

3 H.P., wt. 560 lbs. Price. 78.25 4 H.P., wt. 710 lbs. Price 97.50

6 H.P., wt. 1050 lbs. 139.50 8 H.P., wt. 1800 lbs. 205.45

10 H.P., wt. 1950 lbs. 275.00

Webster Magneto \$10.00 extra.

The Gibraltar engine may be bought direct or ordered on trial as per special offer detailed on coupon. This offer also applies The bank holds your money during the trial of the engine.

DETAILS OF OUR REMARKABLE OFFER OUR DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN assures you of absolute satisfaction in your engine. We have such perfect confidence in the sterling qualities of the Gibraltar that we dare to make this great offer. You take no change. Read the coupon below. It explains itself. It is only necessary for you to have your banker fill it out, send it to us, and the engine will be immediately shipped for 60 days' trial before we ask for

SOLD BY

H.R.HAWKEYECO

SEASONABLE SUPPLIES AT SPECIAL PRICES High Quality Goods 'at Rock Bottom Rates. We have One Price for all, and that the Best.

#### CLIMAX

#### POWER FEED GRINDER



Transition of the control of the con

lbs. Capacity from 7 to 30 bushels per hour



Gem Power Washer and Wringer

READ THE



\$39.50

ber instead
the edge ewill last
as the flat as the flat experience,
to be the best
of the two for
machines,
this Washer
of the word for
the should be
Weight, 120

\$24.85

\$\$ inch two fine thest
fully jacks on
Fitted with tight
and loose pulleys
to the weight, 185

\$\$ the should be
Weight, 120

\$\$ the sh

#### CHANGE YOUR BUGGY INTO A CUTTER



\$9.85 Put Buggy Box on it

Eastly



\$9.65

EVERY

240 to 300 candlepower.
It is nicely n i o'k e lplated, and has a
handsome appearance, well packed in
a strong carton box,
and wighs 6 lbs.
Features — Simplioity, safety, economy, light is
a djust a bie;
mantles, shade
and pump furnished free with
working parts
ooncealed; guaranteed.
No. 10D—Pow-

LAMP

No. 10D—Powerful Favorite Table Lamp, complete with decorated shade as shown. \$9.65 No. 10P—Powerlight Favorite Table Lamp, with plain white oval shade in place of decorated shade. Price. \$8.75

WE SHIP DAILY

PORTABLE | SELF OILING

DAISY \$29.45

Grinding Plates are made of a special rolled steel, fiinty hard. The grinding plates are controlled by means of a handy lever and can be moved in the instant grain begins to drop into the hopper. Relief springs of tempered steel prevent breaking should nails or other hard substance get between them, and plates can be quickly opened without stopping the machine.

Quickly opened without stopping the machine.

BALL BEARING

Shaft, and run in a box partly filed with oil and free from dust or dirt, which reduces friction to a minimum. The feed can be regulated to any desired quantity. The hopper is large, holding nearly a bushels. Takes second class freight rate.

Daisy Grinder W. Required Burs Bus. per hr. Price No. 110—7-in. 309 6 to 8 225 25 to 45 22.95 No. 30—10-in. 400 8 to 100 250 40 to 65 38.95 No. 40—12-in. 500 10 to 12 325 50 to 85 49.95

.....\$10.95 Bagger to fit any size.... Five General Purp.se Wrenches 65c



HEADS POLISHED Very handy for use on the farm. Are made of high-grade material. Each set consists of five wrenches. Ten Openings.

Packed in strong cartons Weight, 3 lbs. Price, per set of 5...65C



NELSON TANK HEATER

NELSON TANK HEATER

Showing the position of Water Tank with grate and fire exposed and the current of heat passing under the water. The Nelson Submerged Tank Heater is made of heavy Galvanized iron with cast iron flanges and Cast Iron Smoke Pipe reaching above the water line. It will heat water in less than half the time and with less fuel than any other heater. This Heater can be fired with less water in the tank and with less danger of burning than any other make, as it requires only 10 ½ ins. of water in the tank to cover the heat ohest, and consequently the heater will last twice as long as any other make.

This Heater will burn 30 in. wood if desired, and the draft can be so regulated as to produce either a quick or slow fire.

## Substantial Tubular Flashlight Electric Flashlight is ideal for house or

No daifrom Substantial and weil-made, and gives a power-ful light. Wt., 10 ozs. Order Early while the Supply lasts Special Price \$1.00 \$1.00

CORD-WOOD

CIRCULAR SAW BLADES Price each



This Coupon is your guarantee of satisfaction when ordering engines and power attachments.

DEMENDED	0
REMEMBER! THE	700
PAYS TO BUY THE EVERY	10
HAWKEY PLOW SHARE	
IN WILL PLOW SHALL	Six

SIZE TELL YOUR HEIGHBORS THE RED LABE \$2.10 GUARANTEE

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS THE REAL PROPERTY. NOTE OUR WE SHIP DAILY

OUR SHARES WEAR & LAST LONGER

ANY DEFECTIVE SHARES REPLACED WRITE H.R. HAWKEY & CO SALLY Bank Manager-

You have our author	rity to accept on de	posit the amount	of the purchase	price of G	ibraltar Engine:
Size,, H.P., \$,.	Dalay	Grinder, No	allion # Bac		Climax Grinder,
\$ Pump J.	ack, \$	Gem Washer, \$	************	Total, \$	

If, within 60 days, the depositor requests the return of the money, you are authorised to refund it, provided produces bill of lading showing goods have been returned. At the end of 60 days not hearing from you to the contrary, we will make sight draft for the above total with this order coupon attached.

(Signed) H. R. HAWKEY & CO.

I bereby certify that I have received from M	
of as noted and on conditions given above.	P.O., the sum of \$
Date	Name of Bank
P.O	Slaned

### Farmers' Financial Directory

## THE CANADIAN BANK

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager JOHN AIRD, General Manager V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000 CAPITAL \$15,000,000

#### FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

#### EDWARD BROWN & CO.

WINNIPEG

**BOND DEALERS** 

MANITOBA

#### High Grade Investment Bonds

In these days of high interest returns on investments of the soundest character, there is no reason or excuse for the investment of your capital in unknown or doubtful enterprises. The absolute safety of your investment should be your first consideration. The following Government Bonds give you large interest returns, warranting their purchase from any standpoint.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DOMINION OF CANADA

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Full particulars of any or all of the above furnished upon application.

Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve.

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. PATTON

Superintendent of Western Branches WINNIPEG

#### THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY

There is none better See our Local Agent or write for his address to CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE

#### Weyburn Security Bank Hend Office: Weyburn, Sask.

EIGHTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

#### SAFETY FIRST! A FARMER'S SAFE at Last

Absolutely Fireproof

Protect your Insurance and private papers, important books and records by depositing them in this eafs. Don't leave valuable papers lying in any eld cerner of the house. Place them securely under lock and key. Hera we offer you a BRAND NEW SAFE which has been specially constructed to meet the farmers' requirements. Ne expense has been spared in the making of it. Thoroughly fire-proef. Is fitted with combination non-pickable lock and handle. Has steel cash box with key lock, weeden drawer and book space at side. Weight approximately 300 lbs. Height 23 inches, width 144 inches, depth 154 inches. Finished in black with next goid stripe. Yeur name lettered on without extra charge. \$10.00 Cash With Drder, Balance on Arrival. Westell at sizes, new and second-hand, Write us teday.

PRICE—DELIVERED FREE
Mannitoha \$30.00 \$32.50

CANADIAN DIEBOLD SAFE CO. 249 Main Winnipeg

AGENTS CANVASSING FARMERS
Inquiries have reached The Guide asking whether certain life insurance companies are safe to carry insurance with. The insurance laws in Manitoba, Sas-katchewan and Alberta are strict and are katchewan and Alberta are strict and are the same in all three provinces. No life insurance company can solicit business in any of the three provinces until its records have been examined by the inspector of insurance and a certificate issued by the inspector granting permission to do business. Neither may any agent canvass for insurance until he receives a certificate from the inspector for that purpose. The insurance inspector in each province examines the affairs of the company and satisfies himself that their finances are in such shape that they are able to meet all their responsibilities and that they have a reserve sufficiently large to re-insure all their policies in case and that they have a reserve sufficiently large to re-insure all their policies in case of financial failure. Any person in doubt as to the standing of any insurance company should write to the Inspector of Insurance, Legislative Buildings, either at Winnipeg, Regina or Edmonton, according to the province in which he resides. The inspector will immediately inform him whether the company in question has complied with the provisions of the act. If so, then the company is safe to insure in. Any life insurance agent canvassing for business must carry his certificate with him and show it whenever he is called upon. If an agent makes any false representations or the company does false representations or the company does not conduct itself in a proper manner, complaints should be made to the inspector of insurance by whom they will be promptly investigated. Farmers will be well advised to consider these presentings when they are conversed for life cautions when they are canvassed for life insurance. It is doubtful, however, if any canvasser or company would take the risk of doing business in the West in violation of the law, but it is always well to be on the safe side, particularly with new comers.

Purchasing capital stock in a life insurance company and taking out a life insurance policy in the same company are two different things. The inspectors of insurance have only to deal with the insurance have only to deal with the matter of life insurance and do not give any advice nor information on the financial standing of the company from the standpoint of stock selling. This is a matter which is handled by the Public Utilities Commission in Winnipeg for Manitoba and in Edmonton for Alberta and by the Local Government Board in Regime for the province of Seeketchewan Regina for the province of Saskatchewan. Regina for the province of Saskatchewan. No company may sell shares without first receiving a certificate from one of these bodies and every salesman must also receive such a certificate. When a farmer is canvassed for shares in any company he should call on the canvasser to produce a certificate from the Public Utilities Commission or the Local Government Board which will show whether the affairs of the company have been investigated by these government bodies. The possession of the certificate will show that the commission considers it reasonably safe, but it is nevertheless no reasonably safe, but it is nevertheless no recommendation for a purchase and farmers would be well advised to decline such purchases until they have asked for

advice from The Grain Growers' Guide. There are always a few things that a farmer can safely invest in. One is a life Insurance policy in a good company. This is always an excellent investment and a good protection for his family. Another absolutely safe investment is Dominion Government War Bonds which Dominion Government War Bonds which can be purchased thru any financial broker. The stocks of the big farmers' companies, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Regina, Sask., and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, Calgary, Alta., are also good and safe investments and have paid good dividends.

#### ELEVATOR MANAGER MISSING

Winnipeg, December 1.-Frank S. Burgess, manager of the Winnipeg office of the Dominion Government Elevator, is missing and an investigation of the books shows a deficit of about \$118,-000, which should have been deposited in the Bank of Ottawa, endorsed in Deposited to the Receiver-General, Canadian Government Elevator Account." Burgess was suspended last week after it was found that he had been speculating on the grain market and since then he has not been located. Enquiry is proceeding but it is claimed that the banks which cashed the checks will be held liable for repayment of the money.

#### The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as: EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under

ADMINISTRATOR

AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

GEORGE F. R. HARRIS, Manager 298 Garry Street - - - Winnipeg

#### MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms PROMPT SERVICE AND BEST CURRENT TERMS

**Associated Mortgage Investors** Granite Bidg. Rochester, N.Y.

## Money

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Orust Company Simites.

323 Main Street WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL EDMONTON REGINA SASKATOON

KEROSENE

or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 80 hours and will produce. 300 Candle Power

of the finest, whitest and most efficient light ever Nothing to wear out or get order. Absolute satisfaction seed. Agents make \$25 per their spare time. You can of the same. Send for our fer while your territory is

Moore Light Co. Moore Light Building Regina

#### SASKATCHEWAN SALES

Of purebred cattle and horses, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders Associations will be held next spring as follows:

Auction Sales of Cattle, Regina, March 14; Saskatoon, March 21. Auction Sales of Horses, Regina, March 15; Saskatoon, March 22.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE FEB. 20th, 1917 For entry forms and regulations address:

P. F. BREDT, Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, REGINA, SASK.

### **FARMERS!** Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust We have also some Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

WINNIPEG

## Have You Had a Narrow Escape?

The London Life Insurance Company Talketh About What It Can

Nover

Have

Have you ever noticed that when men are together, they will often start talking about the narrow escapes they have had. There seems to be something thrilling about having been nearly killed at some time. It might have been in a train wreck, by the sinking of a boat, or the felling of a tree, or as Launcelot Gobbo said, "by the edge of a feather bed."

Each man seems to enjoy telling of the narrow escapes he has had in his life. Yet very few men stop to think that the escape is not their own.

If you had been killed, that would simply have closed your chapter. But how about your wife and children? If your narrow escape had not turned out to be an escape, what would have happened to them? They probably would have been penniless.

If you have ever had a narrow escape just stop and think. When you have thought it over carefully you will think it good business to look into our insurance policies.

#### The London Life



**Insurance Company** 

London : Ontario : Canada

### Veterinary Surgeons Qualified to Practice in Alberta

Members of the Veterinary Association of Alberta in good standing. None others except the following, who are in good standing, are entitled to practice and collect fees for veterinary practice within the Province of Alberta:

Edmonton, Alta.

N. A. Johnston, Westeskiwin.
Thos. Kain, Edmonton,
J. P. Kerr, Oyer,
W. P. Kenny, Calgary,
J. D. Lauder, Innisfail,
J. Lee, High River.
R. M. M. Donald, Okotoks,
L. McQueen, Tofield.
A. E. Meaking, Saskatoon, Sas
A. C. Murphy, Hercules,
A. M. McKay, Calgary,
D. M. Morrison, Tofield.
W. J. Moon, Vermillion. V. V. Christy, Cardaton.
E. T. Cunningham, Vermillion.
T. F. Cairns, Edmonton.
W. Dugoon, Duhamel.
A. E. Dennis, Stettler.
F. J. Daly, Rollinson.
C. C. Evely, Edmonton.
L. J. Fradett, Peace River Crossing.
J. J. Farrell, Strathmore.
R. G. Gilmore, Lacombe.
D. Green, Wetaskiwin.
C. H. Greinert, Fort Saskatchewan.
W. Gallivan, Lethbridge.
C. Gouin, Edmonton.
J. Hermes, Sedgewick.
W. R. Hawk, Medicine Hat.
C. H. W. Haworth, Camrose.
J. B. Harrington, Lacombe.
J. B. Harries, Caigary.
J. C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat.
G. Hewins, Strome.

W. J. Moon, Vermillion.
D. McKercher, Peace River Crossing.
D. McMillan, High River.
J. S. McIntyre, Foam Lake,
Sakatchewan.
W. G. Moore, Calgary,
N. McCarthy, Castor.
N. McLeod, Viking.
J. A. McCord, Viking.
J. A. McCord, Viking.
J. McCarthy, Castor.
N. McLeod, Viking.
J. McLand, Viking.
J. M. McLarity, Castor.
N. McLeod, Viking.
J. M. McLarity, Phu McLarity, Castor.
N. McLeod, Viking.
J. McLarity, Phu McLarity, Castor.
N. McLarity, Castor.
N. McLarity, Calgary.
J. McLarity, Calgary.
J. M. McLarity, Phu McLarity, Calgary.
J. M. McLarity, Phu McLarity, Calgary.
J. M. McLarity,

C. M. Swall, Edmonton,
J. H. Shacklock, Evarts,
C. C. Schilt, Edmonton,
J. E. Shearer, Edmonton,
J. F. Sharp, Calgary.
M. B. Steele, Lethivridge,
A. T. Sissons, Coronation,
J. A. Simpson, Brooks,
W. F. Scott, Ponoka,
H. C. Storey, Calgary.
W. G. Sawyer, Pincher Creek,
P. R. Talbot, Edmonton,
D. R. S. Tullock, Calgary,
S. M. Turner, Magrath,
Wm. Thompson, Kremos, B. C.
F. K. Walters, Calgary,
J. C. Walnwright, Gleichen,
Geo. Whitehoad, Edmonton,
Richard Waddo, Salgary
D. Warnock, Pincher Creek,
A. E. Watson, Lethbridge,
A. F. Wilson, Carmangay,

F. A. McCord, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Winter Caught Right From Under The Ice

We like to fill home orders before booking large orders for export. NOTE that though prices have advanced, the advance is not in proportion to that in other food commodities.

There is no more healthy or nutrituous food than the fish native to the lakes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

#### We Quote:

Large Dressed	Dressed Trout9c
White $$	Yellow Pike8c
Smaller Dressed	Round Jack
White $$	Tulibee
Round White8c.	Mullett3c

#### FOR SHIPMENT IN CANADA ONLY

We will ship only in boxes containing 100 pounds each and we will make no charge for boxes. Order only in units of 100 pounds. We have abandoned the shipping in sacks because the fish shipped in boxes are less liable to damage and the goods arrive in better

Many of our lakes do not contain all the varieties of fish, so when ordering please observe the following instructions

ORDER 100 POUNDS OF ANY VARIETY OF FISH. OR

Mixed boxes of Dressed White and Trout,
Or Round White, Jacks, Yellow, Tulibee and Mullett,
Or Dressed White, Round, Yellows, Jack and Mullett,
omitting from mixed boxes any variety not required,

We have receiving and shipping stations at which we handle the fish from all principal lakes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, thereby enabling us to fill orders from the nearest point to your home.

When ordering, if you give Post Office, Township and Range as well as Railway Station, it will help us and may save you freight. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY all orders, and we advise having goods shipped by freight. State whether freight or express.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

### Armstrong Trading Co.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

P.O. Box 634

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## *hristmas*

#### Church of England Diocese of Calgary

The Diocese of Calgary is in urgent need of funds to carry on its most important work.

Can you not spare ONE DOLLAR?

Our Bishop, the thirtieth anniversary of whose consecration falls on the 7th August next, earnestly pleads that the Diocese may be made free from debt, and that he may receive a good sum for the continuation of the work. All you are asked to do is to detach the coupon and forward it with ONE DOLLAR as a Christmas offering to the Diocese, addressed to the Imperial Bank of Canada, Calgary. Will the friends of the Church of England help in this important work?

Prompt and sympathetic attention on your part will ensure the collection of the amount necessary to carry on the work of the Church.

Please help us in making this personal appeal. With greeting for Christmas and the New Year.

COMMITTEE

J. W. TIMS, Archdeacon SIDNEY HOULTON E. J. FREAM EDMUND TAYLOR

A. J. B. DEWDNEY, Archdeacon GEO. T. FRENCH JOHN W. HUGILL F. S. LONG

To the Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada,

Calgary.
Enclosed please find ONE DOLLAR, my contribution to the Diocese of Calgary Christmas Offering.

This coupon will be handed by the Bank to the Diocese for purposes of record.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## 60 Percherons

On our two farms we have 60 head of home bred and American bred Percherons from leading sires, including



#### 18 STALLIONS AGED ONE TO FIVE YEARS

Choice selection mares and fillies. All are of good weight and quality. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect our horses before buying. Write or phone and we will meet you at station.

Prices reasonable. Terms to responsible parties.

Oldest Percheron Stock Farm in Western Canada

W. E. & R. C. UPPER

NORTH PORTAL, Sask.

CALGARY, Alta.

## Percherons and Clydesdales

Before Buying do not fail to in-spect the large importation of Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies which I will have in Saskatoon this winter. The Stallions now on hand include:



Prince of Aden Gay Prince of Khan Royal Shapley II. . Gilibrand Swell (Shire)

#### **NEW IMPORTATION JANUARY 1st, 1917**

My new importation will arrive Saskatoon January 1st, 1917, and will comprise a large assortment of Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, ranging in age from two to six years.

They will please you. Write or call. F. J. HASSARD, V.S.

Royal Hotel, Saskatoon, Sask.

## Glencarnock Stock Farms

We Are Offering a number of good young Aberdeen Angus bulls for sale. They are all of our own breeding, sired by some of the best Angus bulls on the continent. We deliver them in good, thrifty, growing condition. Buy a Glencarnock bred Aberdeen Angus bull, proven to be the best beef getters possible. We supply the best at reasonable prices. \$200.00 to \$250.00 will buy a bull for you that will make high-class beef from a herd of grade cows. Take advantage of the opportunity Glencarnock Stock Farms are offering and buy an Angus bull from one of the largest and best breeders in the world, at reasonable prices. Write today for price and description.

We Are Also Offering a few selected Suffolk Down shearling and ram lambs. They are a fine lusty lot, all thrifty and well grown, and are of the low-down kind with thick mutton carcasses. Write today so you will get a good selection.

JAS. D. McGREGOR, Prop., Brandon, Man.

### Bigger Returns and Less Labor



Your cattle will give better results with less worry and work for you if they are furnished with plenty of good clean water at the proper



### Stock Water Troughs and Stock Tank Heaters

are substantially built of good material, will last a lifetime and are Write today for Catalog No. 916 giving full particulars reasonable in price.

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box 3006 G.G.G. 12

Winnipeg, Man.

## Breeders' Notes

#### COLLICUT SELLS GOVERNMENT CATTLE

An important addition to the livestock on the Alberta Demonstration Farms has been made by the purchase for the Alberta Government Farm at Claresholm, of twelve head of pure bred registered Hereford cows and heifers from Frank Collicut. This is the nucleus of the first herd of purely beef bred cattle to be put on the Alberta Demonstration Farms. Mr. Collicut's 6,000 acre ranch at Crossfield comprises over 550 head of pure bred registered Hereford Cattle and is the largest of its kind in Canada. An interesting visit to the ranch was paid by a large number of the delegates to the Western Canada Livestock Union's Convention, held in Calgary, November 22-23. The party, which included the Dominion and Provincial Livestock Commissioners, several Western Fair Secretaries and prominent breeders of horses and cattle from the four Western provinces made the trip in autos from Calgary. The immense herd was feeding in the open and was in excellent condition.

#### DREWRY SELLING HOLSTEINS

A. J. Drewry, brother of the late J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta., is now managing the Percheron stud and Holstein herd at the Glen Ranch, and announces that the ranch has decided to sell out their entire herd of Holstein cattle comprising at the present time over 60 head. The herd includes a number of very good Holsteins, some of which have made themselves well known by their performances. Mr. Drewry states that the sales for Holsteins have been fair during November, 9 head were disposed of, 8 going to buyers in British Columbia. Regarding the Percheron business Mr. Drewry states that while the selling season has not fairly commenced as yet, inquiries have been good and the prospects are that there will be a good trade this winter, not only for stallions but for mares and fillies.

#### THREE SALES IN THREE DAYS

J. W. Durno, auctioneer, Caigary, announces receipt of instructions from Yule & Bowes, Carstairs, Alta., to sell 85 head of registered Shorthorns on December 13, and from David Thorburn, Davisburg, Alta., to sell 45 head of registered and grade Clydesdales on December 14. The sale Clydesdales on December 14. The sales will take place at Mr. Durno's new barn, The Midway Stables, corner 4th Avenue and 5th Street E., Caigary. A large combination sale of over 230 head of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Hackneys and Pomes, contributed by P. M. Bredt & Co., Hon. Duncan Marshall, C.P.Ry, and W. T. McKinnon, Olds, is being held at the Exhibition Grounds, December 15. This makes three sales in as many days. Caigary is a real sale centre.

#### OLD BASING JERSEYS TO BE SOLD

C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta., owner of the well known Oid Basing strain of Jersey Cattle, is snortly going overseas to join his battailon. Mr. Sharman is closing out this well known herd. He states that thinking the war might end he has kept until now some of the best animals in the herd, which has taken 16 years to build up. J. B. Early, of Peace River, a Jersey breeder of many years standing, who has lately moved to Alberta from Oregon, has purchased a hunder of animals from the Oid Basing herd.

#### SUTHERLAND TO HOLD SALE

Hon. C. W. Sutherland, Saskatoon, announces a sale of registered Clydesdales from the noted Dunroum Stables to take place during the Saskatchewan Livestock Convention to be held in Saskatoon, January 6, 122

This offering consists of twelve head which were withdrawn from the dispersion Sale, owing to a misunderstanding. They include the imported station, "Harvestom Dale." "Ruby," "Maggie Laughlin," "Miss Lawrence," and "Craigie Belle."

#### **UPPER'S TO MAKE IMPORTATION**

Messrs. W. E., and R. C. Upper, who claim the oldest Percheron Stock Farm in Western Canada, will make another importation of American bred stallions in January. On the two farms at North Portal, Sask., and Calgary, Alta., they have at present over 60 nead of Percherons, including 18 stallions of from one to five years. They report a very successful year for 1916, the demand for horses having been particularly good.

#### HASSARD AT SASKATOON

Dr. F. J. Hassard is again making his headquarters at Saskatoon this winter, with a selection of Clydesdale, Percheron and Shire Horses. His present offering is "Prince of Aden," "Royal Shapley II.," "Gay Prince of Khan," Clydesdales; and "Gillibrand Swell," Shire. His new importations will arrive January 4, and will comprise Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions, mares and fillies, ranging in age from two to six years.

#### ENTERED AT INTERNATIONAL

Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford, Sask., have entered several horses in the Chicage International Show. They now Chicage International Show. They now have a good number of registered Belgian and Percheron stallions on hand and a new importation this month will bring the total up to over 60. Next year will be their sixteenth in the horse busines.

#### WEIR'S CLYDESDALES

N. A. Weir, Obaton, Sask., is now using at the head of his stud the noted five year old stallion, "Cumberland," who is proving a worthy successor to the famous "Baron's Henchman," in getting the big draft type of colts.

### Kendall's Spavin Cure The Old Reliable Horse Remedy



THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spa-

vin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "ATreatise on the Horse"—orwrite to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY Enosburg Falls, Vermont

Warranted to Give Satisfaction. *Gombault's* 



#### Has Imitators But No Competitors.

Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappea Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Fuffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin discases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunohes from Horses or Cattle.

Bunones from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satisaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, o sent by extions of 13" Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wender. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pacting, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



#### A Winner Again-Thanks to SAVE-The-HORSE

Geera, Murphy, Cox and other famous trainers attest to the remarkable cures made with SAVE-The-HORSE.

Learn a lesson from them. Keep a bottle always on hand. When you need it, you need it badly.

Save-The-Horse is sold with a Signed Contract-Bond to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Fhoropin—SPAVIN or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease.

FREE expert veterinary advice and sample of Guarantee-Bond. Send today for our FREE 96-page BOOK. It sour 21 years experience in treating every known lameness. Troy Genetical Ce. (Made in Canada) TORONTO, ONT. TORONTO, ONT. Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese, No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veal. When are or accident ends their usefulness Hoisteins make a large amount of good beef.

W. A. CLEMONS Sery, Noistelle-Freisian Association
St. George Ont.

#### DISPERSION SALE

to join my battalion and am dispersing my of record producing Jerseys. Some of the stock to be had at very low figures.

C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## They Won Big Prizes In Everywoman's World's

Last Great Contest

SAME MAGAZINE OFFERS GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE READERS A GREATER OP-PORTUNITY THIS YEAR

Mr. Ross Won a Ford Touring

Car



HUGH A. ROSS.

#### From The Winner of a \$450.00 Piano

2476 Park Avenue, Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Lawson:—As promised by you I received to-day the beautiful piano which your Company awarded me in the last competition." What did little Mary buy?"

It arrived in perfect condition, and I trust you will permit me to congratulate you on the tasteful selection you have made. To say it is beautiful and artistic is really inadequate, for it is perfect in every way.

I am still wondering

Miss Florence Clarke
as to win it, and I really do not know how to express my
thanks and pleasure at being able to possess such a lovely

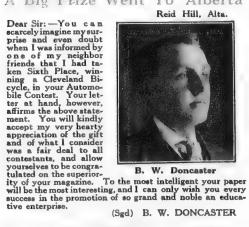
instrument.

Wishing "Everywoman's World" the great success it certainly deserves, and appreciating the pleasant, courteous manner in which the competition has been carried through, I beg to remain, yours very truly.

MRS. FLORENCE CLARKE.

P.S.-Any enquiry your present or prospective subscribers wish to address to me regarding my beautiful piano or the competition will receive my prompt reply.

#### A Big Prize Went To Alberta Reid Hill, Alta



### From a British Columbia Prize



Arlington, B.C Dear Sira:-Your letter Dear Sirs:—Your letter of May 1st, telling me that I am the winner of the Tenth Prize was re-ceived today. I am de-lighted over winning such a good prize. I am en-clasing my photograph a good prize. I am en-closing my photograph with this letter, and wish to thank you very much for my fine prize and the courteous and fair treat-ment I received since entering the contest.

Yours very truly MRS. J. C. BARRETT

On Request Everywoman's World will gladly send List of Big Prize Winners in Recent Contests in all parts of Canada.

# Touring Car First Prize 1917 5-Passenger Overland Touring Car, Completely Equipped.

nat groceries did Brown advertise?

List of Groceries 4 kept in 00000000 John Brown's Store Apples Catsup Biscuits Pickles Tea Tomatoes Allspice Baking Powder Coffee Farina Rolled Oats Stove Blacking Dates Cabbage Flour Matchea Soap Molasses Butter Mustard Borax Oranges JUNE SEPT 1 30 MAR AUG KING

HERE'S A REAL PUZZLER FOR WISE HEADS

OHN BROWN is noted for being the livest merchant in town because of the novel way in which he advertises and creates interest in his well known grocery store. Recently Mr. Brown presented a clever problem to his customers. It is one that will give much amusement and entertainment to every puzzle lover. Look at this picture of Mr. Brown's Store, and you will see his idea. He carefully covered the labels of the boxes, barrels, and bins containing fourteen of the staple lines of his stock. Then he engaged a clever cartoonist and had him draw a series of puzzle pictures to be used as labels to represent the names of the hidden goods. The Artist caught the spirit of the idea, and at once drew picture No. 2 to represent currants (curants). Then he drewpicture No. 2 to represent currants (curants). Then he drewpicture No. 2 to represent of the fidea of the picture by way of suggestion can you find what the other twelve represent?

2nd Prize-Famous Indian Motorcycle. Value \$300.00 HERE'S A REAL PUZZLER FOR WISE HEADS



Overland Touring \$1,000.00 IN OTHER GRAND PRIZES TO BE AWARDED.

They include—
\$300.00 Indian Motorcycle
Cabinet Phonograph and Records
\$45.00 1917 Cleveland Bicycle
\$48.00 Singer Sewing Machine
Cabinet of Rogers Silverware
Handsome Mahogany Dressing Table
Cabinet of other Grand Prizes too numerous to mention here.

BIG COMPLETE PRIZE LIST SENT TO YOU DIRECT

Ard Prize—Clare Bros. Famous High Oven Range, Value \$60.00 You are not asked to spend a cent of money or buy anything a cent o

## High Praise from All Over The West

Every Canadian Woman loves Everyweman's World and is proud of it, because it is Canadian—published in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. Many like it much better than the magazines from United States, which, while excellent in themselves, have never had any interest in Canada or in things Canadian. In Western Canada Everyweman's World is specially popular, as is amply syldeneed by letters like the following, which are examples of thousands of similar letters from women in all parts of the Dominion.

Mrs. Lilian Watson, 913 Wellington Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, says, "On looking over the November number of the Everywoman's World, I feel vary proud to know that such a fine magazine is being published in Canada, and might state that my feelings are shared by all the subscribers who have so generously given me subscribtions."

Mrs. S. J. Alexander, Radisson, Sask., said in a recent letter, "I have never before taken such a liking nor an interest in a magazaine as I have in Everywoman's World. It is better than a real letter coming each month. I am sure that it will be the pleasure of the household this winter when times are not so busy. No book ever was as much to me before."

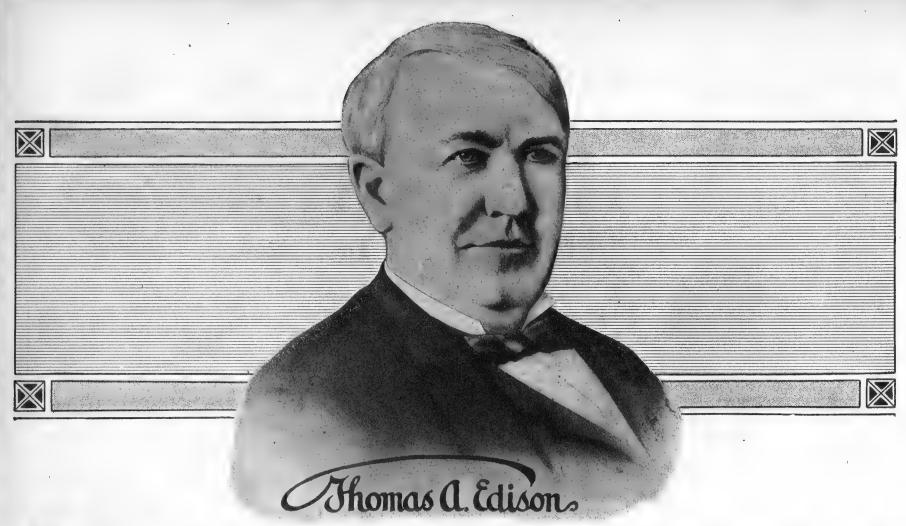
Mrs. G. A. Ball, Grenwood Farm, Gladstone, Manitoba, has taken Everyweman's World for three years. In renewing her subscription recently she writes: "Everyweman's World is, without exception, the very best home journal that, I know of. Each month when it comes it is like the visit of a dear friend. One feels better for it, and it certainly is refreshing to get a journal that is not American."

You should get your free sample copy of, "The best loved and most widely read magazine in Canada."

#### You Can Win the Overland Car

Answers to the Puzzle Pictures only thing that Counts. Not a Competition in Securing Subscribers.

It is interesting to note that neither Mr. Ross, who won the first prize in Every-woman's World last season's contest nor any of the winners of the other big prizes performed any service for the magazine or did anything beyond rendering the simple favor required by the rules. This great contest is frankly an advertisement for that good and worthy magazine and is not by any means a competi-tion in securing subscriptions. No matter where you live, your opportunity to win is equal to anybody else.



## Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Phonograph!

Success for Mr. Edison! Life-like music at last! For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life.

At last he has been crowned with success! 30 years ago Mr. Edison invented the first phonograph. When his patents expired, others copied his ideas. But he himself was not satisfied. This was not real music. It could not take the place of the living singer or player. His ambition was to invent a phonograph that gives you genuine music. Something that would bring the joy of true music into your life even though you couldn't play or sing a note.



See what the New Edison can do for your home

Here it is. The New Edison. The phonograph that Re-Creates the living tone. Send the coupon on the opposite page and find out about this wonderful new phonograph.

## Is Your Home Happy?

How about your home? Is it a real home? Is it something more than a house with a yard or a farm around it? Is it something more than a place to eat and to sleep and to shelter you? Is it a place where the united family can gather together and be happy? Has it something that will bring joy into the life of father, mother, grandparents or children? Has it something that will make your friends enjoy visiting you? That is happiness. That kind of a home is a happy home. Such a life is the only life worth while. And anything that will bring you such a life is a necessity. It means as much to you as food and clothing. Money cannot measure its value.

Put music into your home and you will have the greatest influence for happiness that the world has ever known. As long as history has been written, music has been man's inspiration. It is the mother's lullaby, the warrior's cry, the lover's song—who, indeed, does not find the expression of all his moods and emotions in music?

And now Mr. Edison's genius has put real music within your reach.

## Read Our Offer! 5

Just read on the opposite page how easy it is for you to get the New Edison into your home.

Consider how important—how invaluable—good music is to your life. Then read our offer. How ridiculously small is the expense of making music part of your home! Find out, at once, about Mr. Edison's wonderful

new phonograph. Send the coupon on the opposite page for our free catalog. Get full details of our offer. See why you need not be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great, new instrument.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors, 355 Portage Ave., 499 Winnipeg, Man.



# Only \$1.00 and after trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records on free trial without a penny down. On this offer, you

can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. Seize this opportunity. Send the coupon now for free catalog.

# Rock-Bottom Direct Offer-

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments.

Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit— Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself-free trial first! No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send the coupon now full particulars.

### Get the New Edison in Your Home on Free Trial!

Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funnies to funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, the duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send, the outfit back at our expense, if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today.

# **New Edison Catalog FREE**

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—while this offer lasts. Fill out coupon today.

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F. K. BARSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors 355 Portage Ave. Dept. 499, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Please send me your

New Edison Catalog and full par-ticulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Addres

# Performance plus Service

# What Goodyear Tires Are Doing in the West

Price alone will not make a tire either cheap or expensive. The measure of value must be performance by the tire itself and service by those who sell the tire. Goodyear Tires have made a record for performance in the West that is notable. This record is being duplicated all over the world. But note specially what Goodyear performance and Goodyear service is in the prairie provinces.



2. 我也是我的我们就有这个我们就是我们的我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就会就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们

# Ten Thousand Miles—and More

We give here a few typical mileages made in Western Canada on Goodyear Tires. They have been made on all kinds of cars over all kinds of roads.—Note them.

ALBERTA: Andrew—E. Carey, 32,754, 27,465, 18,000, 18,000; Bently—P. E. Thorpe, 8,000, 14,000; Calgary—H. Pearson, 10,000, 6,500; Camrose—H. Young, 9,000; Edmonton, Acme Brick Co., 7,500, Capital City Taxi, 7,200, W. Grimmond, 9,000, 7,500, G. W. Massie, 9,400, Twin City Transfer, 22,000, 17,000; St. Albert—L. Levasseur, 9,000; Milk River—Smith Bros., 30,000. MANITOBA: Edrans—W. Lunn, 8,000; Morris—T. Drought, 10,800; Gladstone—J. A. Stevens, 26,000; Winnipeg—C. Cooper, 8,000, J. S. Hiam, 6,000, C. Judson, 10,300, J. Mann, 14,000, F. Stevenson, 8,000, J. Laney, 8,029, R. Phillips, 14,000. SAS-KATCHEWAN: Craik—F. Parks, 10,500, 11,-

000, 13,300, 13,300; Dundurn—J. Cowan, 8,097; Estlin—D. Boyle, 7,000, W. Meyers, 6,500; Regina—J. F. Boyle, 9,900, F. Clark, 8,500, W. Parlser, 8,500, Dr. Paradis, 13,000, J. M. Wessell, 8,500, 9,000, 11,109 and many others.

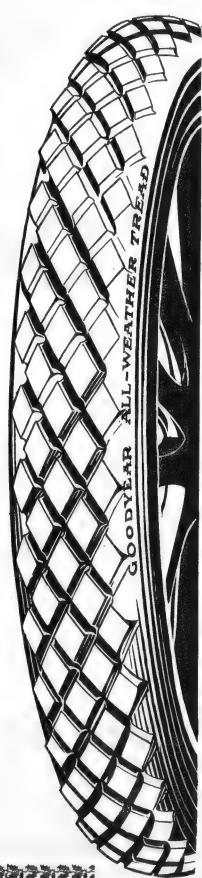
#### The Goodyear Service Station Dealer and What He Will Do for You

All over the West you will find the emblem shown above—the sign of the Goodyear Service Station. There you will find a man who is helping to make tires go farther and so cost less. He will see that your tires are properly inflated for the load you carry; advise you as to the benefit of more modern rims; tell you whether an old tire is worth repairing; show you the value of inside tire protectors, tire putty self-cure patches; supply you with everything needed to repair your tires in an emergency; supply you at once with Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Tire Saver Accessories.

# GOOD YEAR MADE IN CANADA

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Limited Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton.

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# The Two Best Picklers on the Market



#### The Automatic Grain Pickler

This is the only machine of its kind in use. Handles grain at the rate of 135 bushels per hour. Light in weight. Perfect in action. Fully guaranteed. Substantially built. Thoroughly soaks, turns over and treats the grain.

Investigate these Machines and insure yourself large, clean crops

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner A Perfect Pickling Machine

per hour; No. 4 50-75 bushels. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut. This machine separates smut balls, wild oats, king heads, and all light seed from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from bar-ley. Grain is thoroughly pickled, dried and elevated

to wagon box. Automatic skimmer is an exclusive feature. Strong, heavy construction. Rustless so-lution tanks of large ca-



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Builders of Light Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work Dept. D., Whyte Ave. and Vine St., Winnipeg

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For big COMBINATION SALE of over 220 head of pure bred Registered

**Shorthorns** Clydesdales Hackneys and

**Ponies** 

The best that can be produced

To be held at 10 a.m. sharp in the Horse Show Building

VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY

December 15th, 1916

Contributors HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Olds; DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES, C.P.R.; P. M. BREDT & CO., Calgary; WILLIAM S. McKINNON, Olds.

# Glen Ranch Percherons and Holsteins



The Champion JUREUR (Imp.) (2528) (79498) (85421) FOR SALE FOR SALE

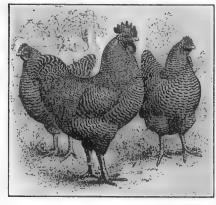
A number of rising two- and three-year-old Stallions and Fillies by Jureur (Imp.) and Habitus (Imp.) Also a few mares in foal to these great

A number of rising two- and three-yearold Stallions and Fillies by Jureur (imp.)
Also a few mares in foal to these great
sires.

We are going out of cattle, and offer our
entire herd—over 60 head—for immediate sale. You can find what you are
looking for in this herd. All ages and
both sexes. Prices away below market
in order to clear.

THE GREAT "HABITUS" IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE
Reasonable terms to responsible buyers.

The J. C. Drewry Estate Cowley, Alta.



# FREE! **Famous Prize Winning**

**Poultry** 

In the four most popular breeds, namely, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITI WYANDOTTES, BUFF ORPINGTONS and ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS to be distributed free and all transportation charges prepaid among Guide readers.

The eggs which produced our FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING POULTRY were secured from poultry men who have carried off prises at the world's big poultry shows. These eggs cost The Guide \$65.00 per hundred. They were hatched under The Guide's supervision and the result is that we are offering our readers the very best poultry stock that can be secured anywhere. There is no doubt that the progeny of this stock will bring fancy prices.

The Guide will also give away PURE BRED STOCK in the above breeds. This stock, while not as fancy as the FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING STOCK, will undoubtedly bold its own at most poultry shows. We will also be giving away BRED-TO-LAY STOCK in the four breeds mentioned. This stock is bred from high trap nest record hens and sired by 220 and 221 egg bred males.

The Guide is also offering FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING and PURE BRED EGGS for hatching. These prizes are offered to any Guide reader who will assist us by collecting only a few new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide.

#### A RARE OPPORTUNITY

This is a rare opportunity as the expense of buying this poultry from one of the big dealers would be very high, but The Guide is putting it within the easy reach of any man, woman, boy or girl in the three provinces. The Guide has only a limited number of birds in the three classes. Those who answer this advertisement first will get the first opportunity of securing some of this free poultry, but as the demand is sure to be large, prompt action will be necessary.

be large, prompt action will be necessary.

Write your name and address plainly on the coupon below, mail to The Guide office, and we will send you our poultry folder which illustrates and describes fully this FAMOUS PRIZE WINNING POULTRY. The folder also gives full particulars and instructions for securing some of these splendid birds. Mail your coupon today

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg

Man.

COUPON THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG

Gentlemen:—
Please send me your illustrated poultry folder as I would like to earn some of your, famous prise winning or pure bred poultry.

Name .

P.O.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOR BEEF AND dairy products. Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., pioneer importers and breeders. Still at the front. Bulls and females for sale.

FOR SALE—A FEW PURE BRED ABERDEEN-Angus bulls. Alvin C. Biehn, Guernsey, Sask. 49-2

SHEEP FOR SALE—1000 GOOD GRADE breeding ewes and 150 grade and registered Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. Phonewrite or call. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

FOR SALE—8 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Fams; 1 Registered Suffolk, 8 gra.es. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask.

FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED (ONE IMPORT-ed) Shropshire rams; also 100 head breeding ewes. F. R. Wright, Rosthern, Sask. 48-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Catalog on request. 41-10

OR SALE—ABOUT 14,000 BUSHELS OF No. 1 Marquis seed wheat; also some first class seed oats. Apply Alfred Belley, Cluny, Alberts.

FOR SALE—WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY, suitable for seed. Apply East Prospect Grain Growers' Association, Jno. G. Brown, sec.-treas., Scott, Sask.

CARLOAD MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON new land, \$1.90 bushel. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 48-2

800 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM registered seed, germination 97%, free from noxious weeds, 80 cents per bushel f.o.b. Viking, Alta. This price is good to December 23. W. G. Merta, Prague P.O.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and & Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 76f

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A1 STOCK—BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCKS.
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rose and
Single Reds, White Leghorn eggs. Chicks,
breeding stock. Finest cockerels ready to ship.
Satisfaction guaranteed, Write, United Poultry
Farms, Winnipeg, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS—200 sockerels for sale at \$3.00 apiece, big husky ones, bred from my Brandon and Saskatoon winners. Thomas Bradwell, Markinch, Sask.

FINE COCKERELS—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, \$1.25. Mrs. E. Smith, Loverna,

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, fine healthy birds, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. Murphy, Box 401, Swift Current, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thos. Shortridge, Thornhill, Man. 49-2

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Enoch Hanes, Kerrobert, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels for sale. O. Wiedrick, Luseland, Sask.

FOR SALE—25 VERY CHOICE SINGLE-COMB White I eghorn Cockerels. J. Bell, 284 Lindsay St., Winnipeg. 49-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FOR SALE Illustrated mating list free. J J. Funk, Winkler Man. 46-12

BROWN AND WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORN cockerels for sale, \$1.50 and \$3.00 each; also Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50; pullets \$1.00. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 47-8

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, first class birds from fine egg laying strain, \$2.50, \$2.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 48-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, choice utility stock, \$2.00 each. Walter H. Hall, Ogilvie, Man. 48-3

12 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 48-2

COCKERELS—S.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. \$1.50 each. Mrs. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 48-2

#### SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale, also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47ti

POLAND CHINA HOGS, BIG TYPE—25 BOARS for sale from imported stock, all ages, prices from \$15 to \$50. Satisfaction or money returned. Regal Farm. Box 1305. Winnipeg.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM IMPORTED atock; also Shorthorn cattle. Wm. S. Muir, Saltocats, Sask. 43-8

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cattle and grain ranches, in fruit farms and chicken ranches, and are organized throughout British Columbia, working in every district in the province. If you are looking for a bargain in B.C. be sure to communicate with us. We do not sell farms by letter, but will be glad to show you what is worth buying if you will advise us when you can come out. Pemberton & Son, 416 Howe St., Vancouver. 46tf

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Thru her foresight Great Britain began in 1893 to finance and subsidize rubber

in 1893 to finance and subsidize rubber plantations in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java and the Malay States. Previous to that time all rubber used came from South America and Africa. Today that supply constitutes but 23 per cent. of the whole and Great Britain controls the market

with the rest.

To closely guard this privilege, she refused to admit rubber to the United States at the outbreak of the war, until finally an agreement was reached with American rubber manufacturers, whereby all rubber is shipped to the States thru the British consular office at New York. Canada's rubber comes direct, but the Dominion can export none except thru the British consul at New York. With this advantage and with the fact that this advantage and with the fact that England is using thousands of tons of rubber to supply her army she has patriotically reduced the price from \$1.25 to 67 cents a pound, which is a considerable decrease from the price in 1910, when it was three dollars a pound.

The soaring price of leather is fast bringing boots and shoes to the point of luxuries. But the decrease in the crude rubber price has kept rubber goods, particularly rubbers and overshoes, at

particularly rubbers and overshoes, at about normal. Why should we not wear rubber shoes and overshoes? Great Britain needs the leather. When you go to buy rubber footwear this year, don't allow anyone to persuade you rubber has some up in price owing to the war. It gone up in price owing to the war. It

# Can We Sell Seed Grain ? Ask Our Readers

Your ad. has sold me out of advertised oats. Please return unused balance and accept my thanks for results.—A. S. Rastall, Broadview, Sask., March 23, 1916. I received dozens of orders last year after I was sold out. I find The Guide an exceptional paper for an ad. if you have any seed for sale.—J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man., January 5, 1916.

I had my hull-less barley very much oversold thru my advertisement in The Guide, and had to send money back to seven or eight parties.—Robert C. Young, Millet, Alta., June 2, 1916.

Please stop my ad. re "Fall Rye for Sale." I am sold out. Your ad. did the business. Yours, more than satisfied.—Arthur LePatourel, Cayley, Alta., August

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#### The Ravages of Rust

Continued from Page 22

opinion that the early stage does the greatest harm, while it is the common notion in America that the later or black stage works the greatest injury to

#### The Yellow or Stripe Rust

Yellow or stripe rust affects wheat, barley and rye. It has been studied less than the orange and black rust, but it has not yet been shown that the different forms can attack more than one of these host plants. This rust occurs quite early in the season, but appears to be less widely spread than either the orange or black rust. When it does occur it often does serious damage to crops, According to Carleton, the cerealist of the United States Dethe cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture, it can readily be distinguished from all other rusts of grain by (1) The bright yellow color of the uredo stage; and (2) the peculiar arrangement of the sori in extremely long, fine lines between the veins of the leaf. This rust generally attacks the upper surfaces of the leaves first and spreads later to all parts of the plant spreads later to all parts of the plant even to the heads where it often does

crown rust is not as common as any of the others mentioned. It generally affects the oats only and this form has never been shown to be able to affect the other cereals. In the teleutospore stage of this rust it can be easily distinguished from others mentioned on account of the little projections at the top of each teleutospore.

#### Preventative Measures

The practices that were found to result in lessening the damage from rust during the past year at Saskatoon are indicated and briefly discussed in the

ndicated and briefly discussed in the paragraphs that follow:

1. Early seeding, with consequent earlier maturity, lessens the time the disease can work and therefore lessens the damage done. Marquis wheat was sown on breaking at each of five different times, each ten days apart on uniform soil that had been broken and backset the previous year. The yields per acre, the grade and weight per bushel of each was as follows: per bushel of each was as follows:

Date Yield per Sown Acre Grade Apr. 20. 45bus. 30lbs. 1 Nor. Apr. 30 . 43bus. 59lbs. 1 Nor. May 10. 39bus. 59lbs. 1 Nor. poor May 20. 31bus. 46lbs. 2 Nor. May 30. 20bus. 14lbs. 5 rusted

The quality of the grain decreased in direct relation to the yields. The grain from the latter seedings was thin-ner and weighed less per bushel than that from the earlier ones. All matured without injury from frost except the May 30th seeding. In this test the average decrease in yield for each ten days delay in seeding as over 6 bushels per acre. In April a delay of ten days decreased the yield 2 bushels per acre while after May 10 it decreased the yield at the rate of 10 bushels per acre of 1 bushel per acre per day for each day's delay in seeding. Eight per cent. of this decrease is probably due altogether to rust. The same relative yields and grades were secured in a similar kind of seeding test carried out on fall plowed land.

Rust did not cause quite all this de-Rust did not cause quite all this decrease. In the two previous seasons which were rust free, the yield decreased at about 1 bushel per acre for each ten days delay in seeding.

The Use of "Durum" Wheat

"Kubanka," the leading variety of the socalled "Durum" or "Macaroni" wheat here here grown in our tipl plots.

wheat, has been grown in our trial plots for six years. In the five relatively rust free years preceding 1916 the average yield of this wheat on fallowed ground was almost identical with Marquis and Red Fife, but in the past season it yielded 12 bus. 40 lbs. more on fall plowed land and 1 bus. 6 lbs. more on breaking than either of these standard wheats. "Kubanka" is not by any wheats. "Kubanka" is not by any means "immune" to rust but it is much more "resistant" to the disease than any variety of common hard spring wheat that we have ever grown.

The relative yield of barley and oats as compared with wheat were much higher in 1916 than in previous years. On fallow the 1916 crop of wheat was only 8 bus. 7 lbs. higher than the 1915 crop, but the oat yield was 27 bus.





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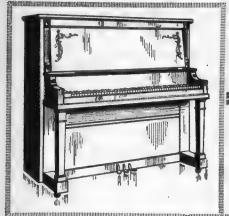
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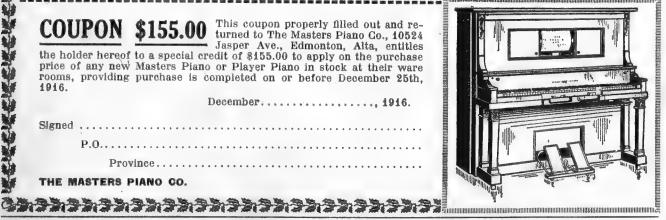
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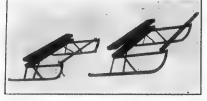


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24 lbs. higher and the barley yield, 30 bus. 22 lbs. higher. The winter rye crop of 1915 was frosted when in the flower stage and yielded only 9 to 10 bus. per acre, so that in fairness it cannot be compared with the 1916 crop. But the 1916 crop of winter rye was 10 bus. higher than any previous crop we have ever grown under the same conditions and on manured fallow 20 bus. higher

than we ever had before.

A medium type of loam soil produced an earlier and therefore a less injured erop than did a similarly treated heavy

clay soil adjoining.

In a portion of our investigation field that is set aside for "increasing" selected strains of seed the soil varies abruptly from a medium loam to a heavy clay. The whole area was broken and backset and well worked down in 1915 and both loam and clay were in a good state of tilth this spring. Mar-quis wheat was sown across both kinds of soil. The crop on the loam soil was cut 11 days earlier and yielded 12½ bushels more per acre than that on the clay soil. This difference in yield may not necessarily be due to rust alone, altho on these two types of soil in the same field, in the rust free season of 1915, equal yields were produced, thus lending favor to the probability that the decreased yield this year was due chiefly, if not entirely, to rust. Neither crop was injured by fall frost. of soil. The crop on the loam soil was

#### Fallowed Crop, Later, Affected

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On heavier soils the crop on fallowed land suffered more than that on fall or spring plowing or surface cultiva-ted land. As a general rule the crop on fallow was later than all others except perhaps that following root crops. The relative yield of fallow and surface The relative yield or lanon concentrated stubble for the four year cultivated stubble for the four year cultivated stubble for the four year rust free period preceding 1916 was 29 bus. and 19 bus. 34 lbs., while for 1916 it was 46 bus. and 35 bus. 49 lbs., and the relative yield of fallow and corn ground for 1915 was 36 bus. 40 lbs. and 35 bus. 39 lbs., while in 1916 is was 40 bus. 35 lbs. and 47 bus. 9 lbs. The relatively higher yields from "stubble" and corn ground for the year 1916 as compared with 1915 are due in part at least to the lessened damage from rust due to their earlier maturity. This rust due to their earlier maturity. This statement applies also to breaking as compared with the fallow crop.

Most of the cultural treatments that promote early maturity resulted in lessening the injury from rust. In the past we have observed that in addition to early seeding, several other practices may be used to hasten the maturity of a group. ity of a crop. Among these are, packing the soil, sowing thickly, not sowing too deeply, plowing the fallow and the breaking later than usual, and the use of early varieties. Some of these later than usual and the later t have been or will be discussed elsewhere, but it may be stated here that with the exception of thick seeding all of the above practices resulted in relatively larger yields in the rust sea-son of 1916 than in the normal rust free seasons preceding. In the case of thick seeding, while the crop was some-what earlier than that on the more what earlier than that on the more thickly sown plots, this advantage was partly offset by the fact that owing to a somewhat thicker stand and consequently greater shade the leaves and stems dried more slowly after rains and heavy dews, thus providing somewhat more favorable conditions for the permission of rust spores and the germination of rust spores and the spread of the disease.

#### Early Varieties Higher Yielding

Early varieties produced larger relative yields than in any previous season with the exception of one in which frost prevented the full development of the later sorts. The average yield of Marquis and Red Fife on fallowed land for the five relatively rust free seasons preceding 1916 was 29 bus. and 29 bus. 21 lbs., respectively, while in the 1916 season Marquis, the earlier sort, yielded 45 bus. 59 lbs. per acre and Red Fife yielded only 38 bushels and 49 lbs. per acre. Neither were injured by fall frosts. The inference is that rust did greater injury to the later maturing sort. A similarly favorable relative yield for Pioneer, another early sort, is recorded for the 1916 season as compared with the two previous SARRODS.

A "medium to thick" stand was preferable to either a thin or a very thick stand. The yield in the rates of seeding test was as follows:--

1	bus.	per	acı	e 40	bus.	53	lbs.
				41	4.6	2	66
12	6.6	6.6	4.6	44	6.6	28	6.6
2	6.6	4.6	"	43	6.6		6.6
21	Gr.	110	56.		48.	51	.64

The 12 and 2 bushel rates produced the largest yield. The average for the previous four years favored the 1½ bushel rate. It would seem that in the case of the heavy seedings, the earliness due to thicker seeding resulted in greater benefit to the crop than did the better "aeration" of the plants in the thinly seeded plots. Frost did not injure any of these grops jure any of these crops.

#### Manured Land-Lower Yield

Nitrogenous fertilizers and perennial legumes in the rotation, each resulted in a heavier total crop, but in a lighter yield of threshed grain than did the absence of these treatments. This statement does not necessarily mean that nitrogenous fertilizers and legumes in the rotation resulted in increasing the rust damage, because it is a well known fact that both of these tend to stimulate leaf and stem growth more than seed development. At the same time the differences are worthy same time the differences are worthy of notice in a thorough study of rust prevention. The application of nitrogen in the form of a sodium nitrate increased the total yield of straw 340 lbs. per acre but decreased the yield of grain 7.bus. 22 lbs. Farm yard manure increased the yield of straw 286 pounds, but decreased the yield of grain 8 bus. 4 lbs. On the other hand phosphorus and potassium increased the yield of straw only 93 lbs. but increased the yield of grain 1 bus. 2 lbs. per acre. We had no opportunity to observe it We had no opportunity to observe it in our fields but it has come to our attention that where Alfalfa sod was plowed in 1915, the 1916 crop of straw was exceptionally heavy but the grain yield was much lighter than any of several much poorer looking crops in the immediate vicinity. In 1916 both oats and rye were used in our fertility project but no wheat.

#### Time To Cut Rusted Crop

In this season under our conditions it did not pay to cut wheat when still green. Because of the fact that conflicting opinions regarding the best time to cut rusted grain were advertised freely, we conducted three tests to determine the effect of the time of cuttin- rusted wheat on the yield and

quality of the grain.

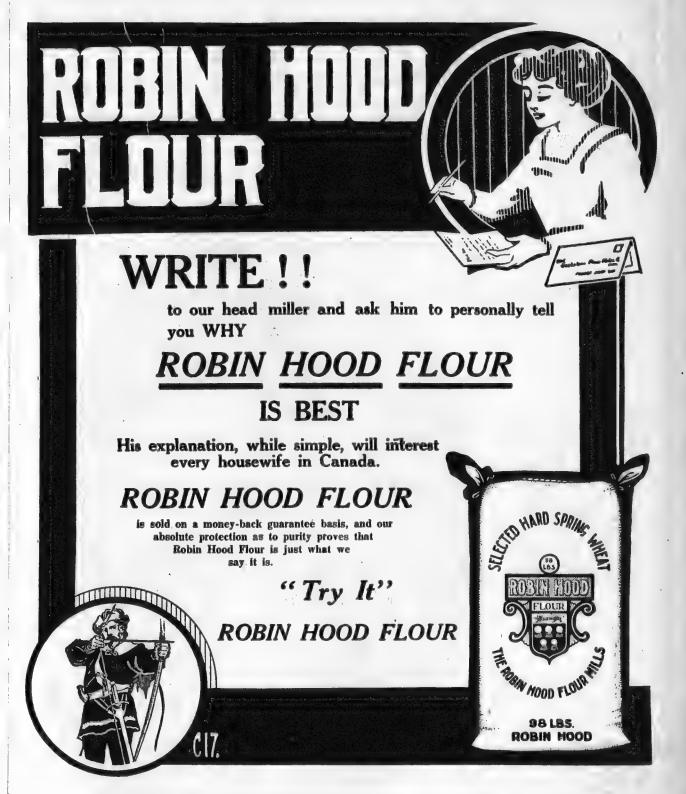
In the first, Marquis wheat was cut in the milk stage, early dough, late dough, and hard glazed stages of development. The weight of 1,000 average kernels from each weighed 24, 26, 21 and 221 are reserved. 31 and 32½ grams respectively, and these figures correctly represent the relative yield. The respective weight per bushel was 57½, 60½, 64½, 64½ lbs. and the respective grades were No. 5, No. 2, Nor., No. 1 Nor. and No. 1 Nor. In the second test each of two varie-

ties was cut at each of three stages described as soft dough, medium dough and ripe. Four days only elapsed between cuttings. The relative yields averaging the two varieties, were, 1st cutting 31\frac{a}{2}; 2nd cutting 34 and 3rd cutting 35\frac{a}{2} bushels per acre.

In the third test Marquis Wheat was cut eight different times at two days' intervals, the average relative yields of the first three, middle two and last three cuttings were 25 bus., 21 lbs., 28 bus. 31 lbs., and 29 bus. 13 lbs.

In each of these cases orange rust was very prevalent, and black rust was ties was cut at each of three stages des-

was very prevalent, and black rust was quite conspicuous. It is obvious that under these conditions the yield kept increasing until maturity in spite of the rust. Yet no one should interpret these experiments to mean that under very severe rust conditions a crop will continue to develop even slowly. The facts of experience teach that this is not the case. It seems probable that a severe attack soon after the blossoming of the wheat might result in no gain in yield during the later stages of maturity. A pertinent question that is still seeking an answer is: "Will a badly infected crop hold its own, go back or slowly improve?" Many people have opinions but few have reple have opinions but for all liable evidence on this point. Nor should anyone assume that this suggests the advisability of letting a crop stand





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Hardy & Hunt Piano Co. Ltd. 216 8TH AVE. WEST CALGARY, ALTA. ger of frost, the difficulties of late threshing, the need of fall cultivation of the land and other things may offset some of the advantages of better maturity, and under some conditions may furnish sufficient reason for cutting on the "green side." Seed Should Show Vigor

till ripe under all conditions. The dan-

It is the prevailing opinion among botanists that seed from a rusted cropdoes not carry forward the disease to the next crop, but this view is not quite unanimous. Most scientific men ac-cept the view that wheat seed does not carry the rust disease to the next crop. And practical men regard grain from a rusted crop as suitable for seed if it will germinate well and grow vigor-ously. The percentage germination of 'rusted' seed is not a sufficient guide to its value. The vigor of growth is of greater importance than the percentage that will grow. Lean seeds from a rusted crop invariably germinate better than one would think, but they produce only very weak plants. The weaker they are, the more of them will succumb to untoward conditions after seeding. The more vigorous they are, the less 'chance' a man takes; and the crop grower who is not a gambler will take no more chances than are abso-

take no more chances than are absolutely necessary in wheat growing. It is unfortunate, but true, that our worst "rust" years would in the absence of this disease give us our heaviest yields. An analysis of the climatic condition in the years 1904 and 1916, the two recent years in which rust has done considerable damage, make clear the fact that the disease occurs in years of heavy precipitation, high temperatures and high humidity in June, July and August. These are the conditions that encourage at once the greatest growth of crops and the spread of many fungous diseases. It is the opinion of growth of crops and the spread or many fungous diseases. It is the opinion of most students of the subject that high humidity of the atmosphere combined with high temperatures is the combination of conditions that favors the rapid spread of the disease. If rust could be controlled these years would give us our heaviest yields. For evidences of this fact we have not far to seek. Souththis fact we have not far to seek. Southern Aberta for some reason has less rust than Manitoba or Saskatchewan with the result that she has nearly as large a crop as last year and larger than any other in her history.

#### Eigh Yields But For Rust

In our investigation field we had lar-In our investigation field we had larger yields of every crop with the exception of flax than we ever had before. Our rainfall during June, July and August was 50 per cent higher than in the so called wet year of 1915. The average temperature was 3 degrees higher in June and 6.3 degrees higher in June and 6.3 degrees higher in July and the humidity averaged 4.1 per cent higher. Fortunately our land was ready to sow when spring opened up, the crop to sow when spring opened up, the crop was put in early on well prepared land and because it was sown early rust did and because it was sown early rust and not have so much time to damage it and it was harvested before frost came. The result was that the yield of wheat reached 53 bus. per acre, oats 137, barley 87, winter rye 58, flax 30, peas 45, swedes 40 tons, potatoes 587 bus., corn 28 tons, and mixed hay over 4 tons per core. With the exception of the figure acre. With the exception of the figure for flax, these are higher yields than we ever secured before. With the exception of the figure

#### In Conclusion

Our observations indicate that in our otherwise most favorable seasons we are likely to have visitations of rust and that the chief ways to lessen its ravages are first, to have any early crop, and second, to have the plant food, moisture as well balanced as possible. The chief practices that resulted in earlier crops this year and which consequently reseeding, the use of early varieties and rather thicker seeding. The practices that resulted in more favorable soil contact that resulted in more favorable soil. ditions were: the packing of loose soils, the use of loam or warm soil in preference to heavier, colder or darker types, the use of well balanced (if any) rather than nitrogenous fertilizer, a larger proportion of crop on "breaking" and well prepared fall or spring plow-ing and a smaller proportion on fallow. In addition to these points, two other

Continued on Page 64

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

#### CHRISTMAS

"Christmas is not a day or a season, but a condition of heart and mind. If we love our neighbors as ourselves; of heart and mind. If we tone our neighbors as ourselves; if in our riches we are poor in spirit and in our poverty we are rich in grace; if our charity vaunteth not itself, but suffereth long and is kind; if when our brother asks a loaf we give ourselves instead; if each day dawns in opportunity and sets in achievement, however small; then every day is Christ's day and Christmas is always near." -James Wallingford.

#### OUR CHRISTMAS GHOSTS

Sitting before the embers of the fire we see them glide out softly from the shadows, the ghosts of the past year. There is a very tiny, puny little spectre who is the ghost of the year's love, and a big gaunt sinister-visaged one who is the ghost of the year's hate. A whole colony of minor ghosts come forth from the darkened corners of the room and flicker in and out of the firelight, ghosts of disloyal thoughts, and mean and selfish acts and spiteful words, and petty vanities and self seeking and cheap patriotism.

Their accusing faces rise so clearly, out of the past this quiet Christmas eve that one is glad the door is safely closed so that those who believe us to be a good citizen and a Christian may not see. Uneasily we reflect that the closed door and drawn curtains are no guard against the all-seeing eye of Him who said "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." What a giant is the ghost of the year's bata!

All the spectres of our special little sins fade into a shadowy background for these two most important ones but they stand there accusingly until the silence becomes unbearable. "Why," we falter, to the ghost of Hate,

"are you so strong and robust?" and the answer comes back in sepulchral tones, "Because you have fed me well. You have tasted with an especial relish all the things that have helped to keep me alive."

"And you?" we ask of Love, and Love answers feebly, because of his weakness and feebleness, "Me you have starved to feed my enemy. Whenever I would have suggested." ted to you a kind thought

of those you have been so busy hating you have strangled me. You would love only those with whom you agree which is no love at all, but vanity and selfishness."

The door opens, and Martha comes in with a pile of sticks for the fire, and as the sparks go roaring up the chimney she sits down and begins to click her knitting needles briskly and when we try to tell her about the ghosts she has scared away she laughs, a little sharply, and says there were no ghosts. She says there is no hate in the world, and what there is is well-founded and will soon die out. Martha is a very sensible woman, as everybody knows. FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

#### NEED OF RATIONAL GIFTS

All students of childhood, and of those influences which preserve simplicity and moral sanity in family life, can not failed to be impressed with the unwholesome effects which follow the celebration of the Christmas festival in the average American home today. How can "peace and good will" reign in a household of children where a high state of expectancy has been cultivated for days, culminating on the all-eventful day with a deluge of unnecessary gifts, an unaccustomed amount of questionable food and exhilarating guests? Many teachers can testify regarding the disintegrating consequences of these "overdone" Christmas celebrations as the children return to school a few days later, showing the effects of disturbed digestion and overwrought nerves.

The Kindergarten Department of Teachers' Col-· lege, in co-operation with its organization of parents and teachers, decided to study these conditions in order to discover the best ways and means of encouraging simplicity and reducing over-stimulation in the homes of little children at the Christmas season. At the outset parents and teachers were unanimous in tracing most of the disorganization of child-life at this season to the tendency of unwise adults to indulge themselves by flooding children with far too many gifts, often unwisely selected. This self-evident conclusion led to the necessity of

studying children's real needs and the kind of gifts which satisfied these needs most thoroughly.

Committees of parents and children were appointed to make a survey of the available books, pictures and toys for children. With an expert in literature, and toys for children. With an expert in literature, art and child-study in each group, we made an effort to select, out of the motley array which the market naturally dictated, from the commercial point of view, those books, pictures and toys which could stand the test of the child's real need, and be approved from the standpoint of good literature, art and child walfare.

art, and child welfare..

It was decided that the most practical way to bring this home to our own consciousness in a tel-ling form would be thru an exhibit. In selecting the materials for this exhibit some inferences became inevitable: first, the wisdom of reducing the number of toys because of the fact that children are far happier with fewer toys; second, that the reduced number of gifts should be more carefully se-lected in the light of children's real rather than imaginary needs, and should, so far as possible, stand the test of durability and beauty, or both third, that children

should be provided with an equip-ment for making many of their own toys. If they are given good tools, and materials to be converted into the they needin

their play life, this pro-vides wholesome activity, and at the same time reduces the necessity for many ready-made toys. the next place, we discovered the wisdom of buying tools, books and toys in sets

and schemes, purchasing one or two at a time, as we or the children become conscious of their need for them. In this way each new gift increases the value of those already in the possession of the child.

The economy of this is evident in more ways than one. If only one or two books, tools or toys are bought instead of a whole set, really good ones can be purchased. The average parent can thus afford to provide children with one well-written, well-printed, well-bound and artistically illustrated book, or one well made piece of furniture for the doll, or one effective tool, or one picture of artistic merit. If gifts are given as children need them, one or two at a time, then gifts meet actual needs which should be satisfied, instead of arousing a desire for unnecessary things.—By Prof. Patty Smith Hill, in the Delineator.

#### BOOKS TO OUR TASTE

For those who are contemplating giving books as Christmas gifts these suggestions concerning the choice of reading, which were written by Laura Spencer Porter for The Woman's Home Companion, may be useful.

It may be said that that author and that book are seasonable for us which best fall in with our individual development at the time, which broaden our lives in those places where they are narrow, and supplement and round out our individual experiences of life. My own opportune reading of "Les Miserables" is exactly a case in point. My need at that time was to realize more of the world from which the limitations of an entirely sheltered and happy existence shut me away. "Les Miserables" was exactly the book to help me to this realization. I can hardly think of one that would have been more seasonable. Dickens, too, would have fallen in well with my needs, but could hardly have had, I think, so profound an influence on me.

Following this thought it will be seen that for lives happily and fortunately placed, books telling of the other side of life are desirable; for lives full of happening, petty cares and anxieties, books of large romance and books of science. My own reading of several books of astronomy at a time when life was full of many anxieties was no doubt an oplife was full of many anxieties was no doubt an op-portune thing. It was good and it was broadening to get away from the petty cares into a realization of vast spaces sown with stars. So we might rec-ommend ballad poetry and romance for lives too practical, and a course of sterner reading for those too light. These are suggestions merely, but they lead us to a valuable conclusion and a realization, namely that books are influential, formative, cura-

It happens with most of us that into our lives at certain seasons there come certain people who influence us, who help to form our characters, and who by inherent nobleness or by example help to cure us of many a fault and folly. It is a fortunate moment when we come to realize that books, hardly less, do just the same things for us. There are books which read at the right time can change and ennoble all our lies. It is

ennoble all our lies. It is for each of us to deter-mine more intelligently what is the right time; to read books more thinking-ly; to look upon books as upon people, as influen-tial, as having each a par-ticular value, a property influential to our lives, to read them more thinkingly and with better appreciation. The idea of the right book at the right time has book at the right time has an interesting application in the Boy Scouts organization. The Boy Scouts organizers, realizing that "next to his personal associates the books that a boy states the books the books that a boy states the books that a boy states

reads probably exert a greater in
fluence upon him than any other one
factor in his life," have chosen carefully "from the huge mass of boys' literature the ly "from the huge mass of boys" literature the volumes which the boy will like best, and yet those which will be best for the boy." These books have been grouped under various virtues, such as obedience, ambition, honor, industry, cheerfulness, courtesy, and so forth; all being classified according to their value in developing in the boy some of these qualities. A kind of "Consulting Book Physician" studies each boy, whether the boy himself or the studies each boy, whether the boy himself or the boy as described by letter by the boy's elders, and prescribes, as it were, from an extensive pharmacopoeia of reading. Nor are the books recommended selected only from the so-called classics and uncopyrighted books. By arrangements with various publishers the best of the more expensive and copyright hooks may now be hed recovering. and copyright books may now be had very in-expensively by the boys who need them. In short, the Boys Scouts organizers have set themselves to help build the boy's character by means of the right book—and to that end have spared no pains to put not only the well-seasoned and "classic" books but the right modern books within his reach

and to put them there at the right time.
We might well profit by the lesson in a more careful selection of books, and less haphazard reading. For not only is one book read at the right season worth a very great deal "unseasonable reading, but the habit of measuring our own mental and spiritual needs brings us into a more intimate association and friendship with books, and therefore to a better understanding and love of them.

#### BOOKS EVERY CHILD SHOULD OWN

The best books for any child after twelve years of age are the classics of his own tongue. The child will instinctively cull what is for his understanding and let the rest go. Before the age of twelve the following list of real classics is recommended as laying the foundation for good English and worthy ideals. Publishers' prices:

Poetry

Sing Song, Christina Rossetti	.50
Poems of Childhood, Eugene Field	2.00
Child Life, Whittier	
Beowulf, William Morris	
Golden Treasury, Palgrave (First Series)	1.00
Humor	
Mother Goose	1.00
Nonsense Books, Edwin Lear	1.60
Slovenly Peter	1.00
Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll	.50
Alice Through the Looking-Glass, Lewis Carroll	.50
The Story of a Bad Boy, Thomas B. Aldrich	50
General Literature (2013)	
Fables, Aesop	.60
Fairy Tales, Anderson	.60



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#### A Semi-Bungalow Farm House

A reasonably priced, cosy-looking house, specially adapted to farm requirements

There seems no good reason why the cosy-looking semi-bungalow house which has proven such a favorite with town and city dwellers should not be adapted to country conditions, so The Guide has had house No. 12 designed with the requirements of the farm in mind. It is a trim-looking abode with a wide entrance porch at the front and a spacious hall giving access to all the downstairs rooms.

Provision is made in this house for accommodating a large family, there being four bedrooms upstairs and a den down, which could be turned into another bedroom if necessary.

To simplify the house work, the cellar way has been made very easy of access from the kitchen and back door, with direct communication between the dining room and kitchen, where a cupboard opening into both rooms could easily be built.

#### Pleasant Living Room

The living room is very pleasantly proportioned with a bay window thrown out at the side which adds to its cheeriness. There is a well-lighted location on an inside wall where a piano or organ could

TABLE PANTR DEN KITCHEN 8-0-0-0 11×11 LIVING ROOM DINING ROOM 11-0-11-0 HALL VERANDA

stand, without interfering with windows or doors, a thing that many a living room

Finished in fir, with the woodwork stained and dull-varnished in harmony with the color scheme that has been chosen with plain walls, polished floors and rag rugs or quiet-patterned carpets, and a few good copies of famous pictures, it is not difficult to imagine what a desirable home this could be made.

#### Points of Construction

The outside of this house is 24 ft. x 28 ft., and the basement walls are composed of cement concrete. Should field stone be available, the walls would need to be made not less than 20 inches in

The basement ceiling is 7 ft. high, first floor is 9 ft. and the second floor is 8 ft. 6 in. The veranda is 8 ft. wide the full width of the house.

The bill of materials for this house

provides for 2 x 10 joists for first floor and 2 x 8 joists for second floor. The rear wall is 14 ft. high and the front wall 16 ft. high. Provision has been made to cover the outside of the building with

shiplap, heavy paper and finished below

the belt course with 1/2 x 6 cedar bevel

siding.

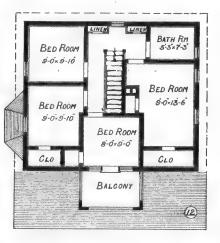
The upper portion of the walls and gable ends will be papered over shiplap and secured with 1 x 2 strapping, 16 inches on centres.

In the estimate expanded metal lath is provided for all stucco work, which would look best in rough pebble finish; this, however, could be varied to harmonize with the colors used for the outside decoration. Shiplap has been allowed to cover the roof and finish with paper and red cedar shingles laid 5 inches to the weather.

The interior of outside walls are to be covered with shiplap, paper and 1 x 2 strapping, placed 16 inches on centres to receive laths. The interior plaster will be two coat work, smooth finish. Shiplap has been allowed for the rough floor downstairs, and E.G. fir flooring for the finished floor for veranda and

both downstairs and upstairs.

Specifications above are based on lumber as the standard material of construction. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market and any reliable make may be used instead



of lumber. Thus outside, instead of wood siding can be used either lath board and stucco finish, metal siding, cement, brick, hollow brick or hollow tile; inside, wall board or metal siding may be used instead of plaster, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

#### Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time so that the following estimate is only good for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis at this date. Lumber is figured basis
40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Lumber, f.o.b. 40 cent rate;
board feet 20,471 ......\$ 675.99

Cement, lime and plaster, f.o.b.
Winnipeg 194.25

 Winnipeg
 194.25

 Paint, f.o.b. Winnipeg
 35.35

 Metal Goods, f.o.b. Winnipeg
 23.09

 Hardware, f.o.b. Winnipeg
 156.44

 Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg
 266.55

Total.....\$1351.67 Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 12 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



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# Young

By DIXIE PATTON

#### HOW SANTA CAME

A band across the way and the distant ringing of a train bell gave warning that Santa Claus was coming, and I hurried to the window in time to see the first gaily decorated floats passing down the street a block away. They bobbed up gaily between the houses as they came one after another, green and purple and blue and yellow. Then there was a pause and I had begun to fear that I had missed seeing Santa Claus himself, on whose account the parade was organized. But no! There came a train, one car after another, and finally a very elegant private coach on the back of which Santa stood all in cosy white and red, and waved to the children as he passed. I suspect he showered candies too, but cannot prove it.

At that people began to run up the street, past my office, as fast as ever their feet could carry them, which some-times wasn't very fast, for some of them were carrying babies and some of them were not much more than babies themwere not much more than babies themselves, and one was lame. They were hurrying to get out to Portage Avenue where they could get another glimpse of him as he went by. So on they came in crowds, old and young, swift and slow, hurrying with all their might, for Santa had just to go up one block a little way, and turn a corner and come down a block and he would be past.

So every year the coming of Santa Claus is made a great event for the little folk, and the streets are always crowded with spectators.

with spectators.

DIXIE PATTON.

A QUEER TURKEY

A few years ago we lived on a farm in New Ontario, seven miles south of the village of Warren. We kept turkeys and hens.

In the spring of 1906, we had fifteen trkeys. They would not sleep in the

hen-house with the rest of the fowls, but every night we could see the whole flock following one behind the other, stop at the barn door, take a long look at the rafters, seemingly to investigate for a

comfortable place on which to perch.
Our barn was forty by sixty feet, and
the door thru which they would enter
every night was twelve feet high.
I remember how awkward they looked
when they stooped and bent their long
nearly while entering as if thinking there

necks while entering, as if thinking there was not ample space for them to go in. One of the lot, a turkey hen, of which I am going to tell you, used to lay in a corner on the barn floor:

After laying fifteen eggs she sat on them and continued to lay in the same nest every day, but strange to relate, she would not allow the fresh laid eggs to get mixed with the others, but would carry it in her beak without breaking it and then deposit it on the ground near the kitchen door.

This would happen every day. The first time it happened we all wondered and watched it drop the egg on the ground. This strange conduct was repeated every day until her chicks were hatched. When the young brood was five or six weeks old she left them to care for themselves and sat again, on the sly this time.

So it appears she had never ceased laying from the time she first commenced, and we were very sorry when we had to part with her, as we were coming out West and could not take her with us.

LIONEL PERVAIS.

Danisville, Alta. Age 15.

#### A NASTY MOTHER

Last spring Dollie had a little colt. We called it Nellie. But Dollie would not feed it, and she bit it and kicked it every chance she got, and this made Nellie like us more than her mother. We fed Nellie on cows' milk and chickens'

eggs, but little by little Dollie became more fond of her little colt. So one day we put Dollie and Nellie in the pasture we put Dollie and Nellie in the pasture together. When we went to get them at night, Nellie was nearly dead, and Dollie was nowhere to be seen. We called her and she came. Daddy sent me for some milk for Nellie, but when I got back with the milk Nellie was dead and Dollie did not seem a bit sorry to see her nice little celt lying dead. She see her nice little colt lying dead. She had kicked Nellie on the head and killed her. But strange to say Dollie's mother was a quiet old sorrel mare who would not harm anyone, and she raised two colts. One colt's mother had to draw grain to town; and it is fettor miles grain to town; and it is fifteen miles to town, and that is too far for a little colt to walk, so Gipsy fed them both. Gipsy is now dead and the two colts she raised are fine big two-year-olds, who will help to put the grain in the ground next year if all goes well. Their names are Bob and Polly.

MADELINE B. ROBERTS.

Wynot, P.O., Sask. Age 10.

#### BIRDLINGS

On my way going to school this morning saw a little bird sitting on a twig in a bush. I don't know what kind of a bird it was, but I thought it would be a sparrow. It was about two inches and a quarter long. It would be about an inch wide. I think it was a greyish color. Its bill was about a quarter of an inch Its bill was about a quarter of an inch long, and its tail came to a kind of a point at the end. Its eyes were very bright. I thought it was a very pretty little bird. One of the school girls touched the twig and it flew away.

As I went to school I went thru the bush and stepped on a little nest of birds. They looked to be the young ones of the bird I saw. One of the boys and girls took the nest to one of our teachers, and we had a lesson about it that afternoon

we had a lesson about it that afternoon. So we found out that it was not a sparrow that I saw. I took it away where I found it. I did not want to hurt them, for I knew that the mother would be angry if we hurt them. But I went by the next morning and they were very

PHYLLIS MacGILLIVRAY. Kamsack, Sask.

#### **AUTUMN**

The first sign of autumn is Mr. and Mrs. Robin move to their winter quarters. Mrs. Robin move to their winter quarters. Then Jack Frost gets very sociable and makes the leaves blush so red they have to fall down to hide their faces. Some of them he makes so terribly frightened they fall down in a faint and lie there like millions of bright yellow jewels, or little yellow plates for fairies to eat off. Next thing you know you will be blushing like the leaves when you know Jack Frost is walking by your side. Now be careful or he will bite you, as he is not trustful. I think you should put some wraps on. Please watch and see if what I say is not true. When you get up, Jack Frost will meet you; When you go out, Jack Frost will bite you.

IONE GRAHAM.
Wellwood, Man.

Age 12.

Wellwood, Man. Vellwood, Man.

Age 12,
Is this your very truly own, Ione?

D. P.

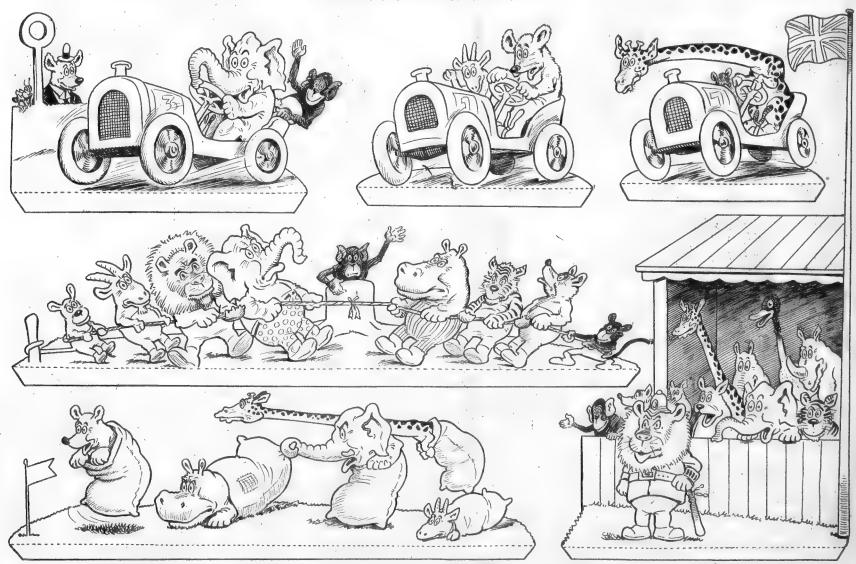
#### NOTE

Mary Smithenry wanted to know what bird is this. It is about three inches long. Its back and tail are slate color, its breast orange and its legs almost black. It has a white streak just above its eyes, and it clings to wood with its feet. It catches insects and puts them into holes in fence posts.

Answer

Except that she has made it a little too short, Mr. Gowanlock tells us that this is an excellent description of the red breasted Nut Hatch.—D. P.

CHRISTMAS SPORTS IN JUNGLE TOWN



First of all color your picture in either paints or crayons according to taste, and paste it onto a sheet of thin cardboard or stout brown paper. Then cut out your model, fold the pieces at the dotted lines, and arrange them on a sheet of stout cardboard, pasting the flap in position.

# The Heintzman & Co. **PIANO**

**NEW ART** "IONIC" Design

Design, Price \$450.00

Price \$450.00

Like all the Heintzman & Co. Art Pianos, the "Ionic" offers one of the most superb values the world can produce, endowed in full measure with the wonderful world praised Heintzman & Co. tone, and built on beautiful lines. It is an Upright Piano, delightful to the eye, and by which the ear can be trained to the best appreciation of good music.

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Some wonderful bargains for quick clearance, to make room for our new Christmas stock.

PIANOS	ORGANS	PLAYER PIANOS
Reg. Special \$525 H. & Co \$390	Reg. Special \$160 Doherty \$78	Reg. Special \$950 H. & Co\$780
\$425 Wormwith\$290	\$150 Bell\$65	\$900 H. & Co\$765
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1½ vds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 vd. 36, ½ vd.
44, with 3½ vds. of insertion, or 1½ vds. of embroidery 14 in. wide with ½ vd. of material 36 in.
wide, for medium size.

77-B. Santa Claus Costume, one size.
7 vds. of material 27 in. wide, 6 vds. 36, 5½ vds.
44, for suit with 4½ vds. of fur banding; 1½ vds.
27 in. wide for leggings.
This patters is not carried in stock. Agent will order
same from the manufacturer upon request.
9250. (With basting line and added seam allowance).
Doll's Middy Suit. 18, 22 and 26 inches high.
1½ vds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 vd. 36, ¾ vd.
44, with ½ vd. 36 for the cap and ½ vd. for collar
and trimming, for medium size.

and trimming, for medium size.

8088. Doll's Dress, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. With round or high neck, short or long sleeves.

2 yds. of embroidery 5 in. wide with 2 yd. of plain material 36 in. wide, or 1 yd. of material 27, 2 yd. 36 or 44, with 2 yds. of insertion and 1½ yds. of edging, to make as shown in back view, for medium size.

9233A. (With basting line and added seam allowance.)
Doll's Kimono Dress and Princess Petticoat, 18, 22
and 28 inches high.
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ yd. of material 36 or 44 in. wide for dress, \$\frac{1}{2}\$
yd. 36 or 44 for petticoat with 1 yd. of embroidary 2\frac{1}{2}\$ in. wide, for medium size.

8435. Doll's Oliver Twist Dress, 18, 22 and Inches high. With long or elbow sleeves. 1a yds. of material 27 in. wide, 19d, 36, 19d, with 19d, 21 for coller and cuffs, for medium 8461. Boy Doll's Suit, 18, 22 and 26 inches 1

44, with 2 yds. of insertion and § yd. of beading, for the dress, § yd. of material 27 in. wide, § yd. 86, § yd. 44, for the petticoat and drawers, 3½ yds. of insertion and 5 yds. of edging, for the medium size. 6341. Pattern for a "Billy Possum," one size. § yd. of material 27 in. wide, ½ yd. 44, with § yd. of felt for ears, paws and tail. 6347. Pattern for a Jack Rabbit, one size. § yd. of material 27 or 44 in. wide. 8837. (With basting line and added seam allowance.) Doll's Coat and Tam Hat, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. 1½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 36 or 44, for medium size. 9259. Baby Doll Set, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. With 1 yd. 27, § yd. 36 in. wide for petiticoat and ½ yd. any width for cape with bood, for medium size. 8056. Baby Doll's Set, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. Consisting of coat, cap, dress and petiticoat. 2½ yds. 21 or 27 in. wide, 1½ yds. 44, for coat and cap. with § yd. 85 for revers on cap, 1 yd. of lace, 1½ yds. 36 in. wide for plain dress and petiticoat, or 1½ yds. of flouncing 18 in. wide with ½ yd. of plain material, ½ yd. of all-over material 18, for fancy dress, ½ yd. 36 for petiticoat, for medium size. 8053. Doll's Underwear Set, 18, 22 and 26 inches high. Consisting of night gown, chemise, drawers and petiticoat.
12 yds. of material 36 in. wide with 1 yd. of beading, 1 yd. of insertion, ½ yd. of lace, for gown, 1 yd. of embroidery, ½ yd. of insertion for petiticoat, 1 yd. of embroidery or ½ yd. of and crease yd. of edging to trim drawers as shown in back view, for medium size. Patterns for the above garments will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of fifteen cents for each.

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By FRED M. GEE

There was a time when a piano was a luxury. Now, to quote a well known advertisement, "No home is complete without one." In the Canadian West, until recently it might more truly be said, that no home was complete without a reed organ.

The West that progressed however

The West has progressed, however, in art as well as in material prosperity, and the reed organ is being replaced by the piano, just as the horse is giving way to the automobile and the gasoline tractor.



Fred, M. Gee

If the piano is a necessity in a city home, it is even more invaluable on the farm,

it is even more invaluable on the farm, where the young people have not the same opportunities of hearing music and cultivating and developing musical talent. Music is the most universal and the most easily acquired of all the arts. Compare music with painting or sculpture and one realizes this at once. Almost every rural community contains at least one music teacher. How many capable teachers of the other fine arts can be found in the West, outside of one or two large cities? There are very few people who do not appreciate music in one form who do not appreciate music in one form or another. It is one of the most refining influences we possess, and if only for this reason, every child should be given the opportunity of developing any talent he or she may be blessed with.

#### **Easily Learned Instrument**

In order to do so, it is most essential that there should be a piano (and a good one) in the home. It is one of the most easily learned of all instruments. Even if a person has a good voice and is taking up the study of vocalism, it is very desirable that the art of piano playing should be studied as well. In all the leading conservatories of music in Europe, the study of piano playing is obligatory. study of piano playing is obligatory, whether the student is intending to become a concert pianist or not.

It is regrettable that so many children,

musically inclined, have to play upon reed organs where there is no piano in the home. The touch is so entirely different and the method of producing tone so different, that a child is handicapped when the study of the piano is commenced after having played on an organ for perafter having played on an organ for per-haps a year or more. Nowadays, when a good instrument can be purchased on the easy payment plan, it would be far better to dispose of the old reed organ and buy a piano before the children begin

to play.
With the advent of the mechanical "player-piano," a purchaser of such an instrument can have the added pleasure of listening to some of the finest com-Chopin, Beethoven and Liszt, or lighter music, such as selections from the favorite operas, and at the same time have an instrument upon which the children can practice their first lessons.

#### The Purchase of the Piano

It is necessary that the instrument should be a good one, and that it should be properly cared for when installed in the house. In too many instances it is looked upon merely as a piece of house-hold furniture, and if it "looks well," little regard is paid to its musical qualities, which are, after all, the first essentials of a piano. Cheap pianos are a delusion and a snare. They are made of poor material, they are badly put together, will not stand in tune, and their tone is

### A Special Offer to Direct Purchasers of The Gerhard Heintzman Piano

# OPEN LETTER

# Read Every Word

F you have been considering the purchase of a piano this fall, it will pay you to take advantage of this offer. It will pay you in two ways; first, you will be getting an instrument which is conceded to be CANADA'S BEST PIANO, an instrument which has held the lead in Canadian pianos for more than 50 years, and one which will always be a source of pride and satisfaction to you and your friends. Second, we will give you a bona fide discount off the regular price so that it will pay you also in actual dollars. In buying the piano direct without us having to send out a salesman to solicit your order, which is the usual way pianos are being sold, we save an amount equal to ten per cent. on the selling price of each piano. We will, therefore, reduce its price correspondingly.

This shows a cut of our most popular Gerhard Heintzman piano, known as the Armand Style, in Colonial design, the regular price of which is \$400.00. We can furnish the same piano also in the Louis design at the same price.

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Continuous hinge on fall and top.

Hinges and pedals plated and polished.

Keys—ivory and ebony.

SCALE

New boudoir-grand scale, 7i octaves, overstrung, three strings to each note except in wound bass strings.

Extra heavy bronzed metal plate extending to top of piano, with flanged bearings in the wood.

Plated metal depression bar throughout.

Perfect repeating action, Dowell Model.

Three pedals, vis., loud, soft

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Three pedals, vis., loud, soft and sustaining.
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Reinforced convex sounding-board, with elliptic acoustic rims and sectional bridges.
SIZE
Height, 4 feet 6 inches; width.
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By cutting out the coupon below you can buy this fine Gerhard Heintzman piano for \$360 on the following terms: One-third cash, one-third on Dec. 1, 1917, and the balance on Dec. 1, 1918, with interest at 7 per cent. on the last two notes. If you prefer to pay half cash and the balance on Dec. 1, 1917, we will charge no interest on the deferred payment. If you prefer to pay all cash we will give you 10 per cent. discount off the \$360, which will make the cash price \$324.

The piano is sent freight prepaid to your nearest station and we send a seat free. Pianos are made in Mahogany, Walnut and Fumed Oak. You may have your choice.

Remember this offer is on a genuine Gerhard Heintzman piano, every one of which is sent out with a binding Guarantee by its manufacturers.

Should you for any reason prefer different terms than those contained in our offer above, write us stating the terms under which you would be prepared to buy. The 10% saving and above terms will also apply on any of the other numerous styles of Gerhard Heintzman Pianos and Player Pianos.

THE

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Reference: The Imperial Bank of Canada, Saskatoon

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Dear Sir:-I wish to take advantage of your offer in The Grain Growers' Guide and enclose herewith \$ ...... ...as first payment on Gerhard Heintsman piano, Armand style, ....wood, to be shipped to me freight prepaid to... station together with a seat, and I wish to pay

the balance as follows...

in accordance with your offer.



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Write at once to our nearest Branch Store for complete catalog and full details of our special Christmas offer on Pianos, Player Pianos and Victrolas. You will be surprised at the liberal terms on which we can enable you to place in your home on Christmas day the Musical Instrument of your choice.

#### Exchange Department

Many people thruout Western Canada have already taken advantage of the splendid bargains we have been offering in this department. We still have a goodly number of high grade Pianos and Player-Pianos, slightly used, but in perfect condition. Prices will be made surprisingly low and terms unusually generous. If interested in a used Piano, Player-Piano or Organ, you should write at once to Dept. G for complete list with description and prices.

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Illy any olan makes it says, No previous experience necessary. Pratically every farm
writeen phome will buy after trying. One lamper who had never sold anything in the
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to work spars time or steady; when can start; townships mest convenient for you to work. Men With Rigs Make \$100 to \$300 Per Mo.

in keeping with all the other qualities of the instrument. It is unfair to any child to expect him to develop his musical sense on a piano with an unmusical tone.

Many cheap pianos have a positively disagreeable tone.

#### **Shun Showy Exteriors**

In selecting your piano, do not be led away by a showy case, and do not buy a piano simply because it is cheap. Further, do not be deceived by the brilliant dechies, compared to the characteristics. dashing over the keyboard, by which the salesman may try to dazzle you if he wishes to dispose of a certain piano. Remember, also, that an instrument may sound well on the bare floor of a "piano parlor" yet sound indifferently on your parlor" yet sound indifferently on your carpeted floor. One of the best tests of a piano is its ability to sustain sound. Do not buy one that has a hard metallic tone. Do not limit your test to the extreme treble and the middle of the piano. Many instruments have a brilliant treble, but a muffled "woolly" bass. The tone should be clear and sweet thruout; the bass always rich, full and son-

If you do not feel capable of testing the tone of a piano yourself, ask a reliable musician to assist you in this. One can-not be too careful in choosing an instrument which probably will be used daily in your home for many years. The better the piano, the longer will you enjoy

its music.

I would be trespassing if I mentioned any particular "makes" of pianos by name, but even were it permissable, I would hesitate to do so for the reason that there are now many excellent makes of pianos manufactured in Canada. In my last article I mentioned the fact that as Canadians, we can be proud of our "home manufactured" pipe organs. It is equally true of our piano makers, especially as regards upright pianos. Our Canadian manufactures are also Our Canadian manufacturers are also rapidly coming to the front as builders of "grand pianos", their product of such instruments during the past few years being a vast improvement on their former efforts. Comparatively few peoples on efforts. ple can afford a grand piano, however, and a really first class upright instrument is good enough for all practical purposes.

#### Get Expert Advice

Do not buy a particular make of Do not buy a particular make of piano merely because you have heard some one play well on one. I knew an excellent pianist in a theatre orchestra who was, unknown to himself, the cause of several purchases of pianos of the same make as that provided for him, which was a most miserably inferior instrument. On the other hand, if you know of several pianos of one make, which have stood pianos of one make, which have stood hard usage for a number of years, and still retain their good musical qualities, you will be reasonably safe in purchasing you will be reasonably safe in purchasing one of that make. In conclusion, avoid the so-called "Stencil Piano," whose manufacturers' name does not appear on the instrument, but which is instead given some fancy name, often that of some great musician. Avoid such a piano as you would the plague. It is of inferior quality, and if it breaks down, there is often no responsible party to make good the guarantee. There are also pianos with mandolin attachments and other such eccentricities intended and other such eccentricities intended to attract customers. If you like the mandolin, learn to play one, but if you are buying a piano, avoid any such clap-traps as I have mentioned.

FOR VALOR

In the latest list of Victoria Crosses granted some remarkable stories of heroism have been told. Private Albert Hill, a Lancashire boy who won his Victoria Cross on the Somme, in reality did enough to win it half a dozen times. While he and his platoon sergeant were stealing out thru No Man's Land they were attacked by two big Germans. were attacked by two big Germans. Hill, who is only 5 ft. 3 ins. high, bayonetted the two of them, only to find that there were twenty or twenty-five other Germans who promptly surrounded the two British soldiers. Hill then threw bombs, killing and wounding eighteen and scattering the rest. The same night he learned that a captain and a soldier were lying wounded in No Man's Land. He went out and brought in the captain, who, however, died later from his wounds. He then went out to bring in another wounded man, but on his way found two Germans whom he took prisoners. All these meritorious deeds were performed in less than half an hour, yet Hill cannot be convinced that he did anything out of the ordinary.



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Long winters and the unchanging vastness of the Prairies cause a large number of farmers to suffer from this only too-frequent eye-ailment.

allment.
If not taken care of at the outset, greater trouble will result.
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# Farm Women's

#### **VOTE ON DECEMBER 11**

There are still women in our rural communities who are not aware that they have the privilege of voting on the liquor referendum. Each association must make it their work to send this information to the women in their surrounding districts. Please send postcards, if it is not possible to make a personal canvass. State the date, December 11—and the duty of every citizen to banish the liquor stores from Saskatchewan. State the qualifications—"That any man or woman 21 years of age, a British subject by birth or naturalization; must have lived one year in the Province, and three months in the electoral constituency. Any woman in the electoral constituency. Any woman is a British subject if her husband has taken the oath of allegiance, or is British

Lend a hand, all who are loyal to their country, in making one of the greatest majorities against the liquor interests that the country has ever known.—E.S.

#### OAKVILLE WOMEN BUSY

The womans' Auxiliary to the Grain Growers at Oakville, Man., held their monthly meeting on Tuesday, November 16, with eleven members present. The ordinary business was disposed of regarding rent, wood and caretaking. Mrs. J. D. Whitmore presented a splendid picture in crayon to be sold by the Auxiliary for Belgian Relief Funds. The Red Cross Packing Committee have sent a box containing eighteen sheets, fourteen surgical gowns, four pillow cases and surgical gowns, four pillow cases and one hot water bottle. The Auxiliary have also in the past months packed twenty-five Christmas Stockings for wounded Canadian soldiers in the hospitals. A shower was held in the Assembly Room on November 10 to gather together Christmas boxes for our boys in the trenches. The people responded heartily, and the following Monday, fifty-three boxes were packed with good things, while a sum of over fifty dollars

was donated to cover postage.

After reports were read, Mrs. Soath gave an interesting paper on the old and new methods of housekeeping. A dis-cussion followed. Lunch was served and the meeting was dismissed.

#### STUDY TECHNIQUE OF VOTING

Winona U.F.W.A. has now a member-ship of nineteen. In June a co-operative grocery order was sent to the Hudson's Bay Co., Calgary, and thru it a substantial saving was effected. In August the report of the delegate to the Rural Leadership Convention was given. In order to keep in touch with what other women's organizations are doing, the club has subscribed to the "Woman's Century" —another step in co-operation. Thanksanother step in co-operation. Indianagiving Day was celebrated by a harvest festival at which contestants exhibited vegetables, flowers, cooking and sewing, and prizes were awarded. The exhibitors were children, and we pleased to be able to say that this very progressive club has offered a silver cup to be competed for by the schools in their muni-cipality during three years. The first year it is to be awarded to the school having the best collection of noxious

"Proper precedure at the Polls" formed the subject of the last meeting, and the next is to be "Laws Governing Canadian Women." This club is a regular patron of the University Travelling Library. We always look for unusual and strictly progressive ideas from Winona.

#### ALIX ADOPTS A PRISONER

Alix U.F.W. reports considerable activ-Alix U.F.W. reports considerable activity in Red Cross work. In the spring the club decided to adopt a prisoner of war, and food has been forwarded regularly to him. The amount required to cover this; \$2.50 per month is raised by ten cent teas on the regular meeting and library days. The subject for the October meeting was "Thrift" and it was covered from the thrift that embraces good household management to the broader thrift hold management to the broader thrift of national housekeeping. The November subject is "What the Vote should mean to Women," and "Legislation as it affects Women." This club also makes good use of the Department of Extension.

#### CARSTAIRS YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB

Carstairs, tho just a new comer, is doing things. The members have decided to send donations of food each month to the Ogden Convalescent Home for returned soldiers. A Young People's Club has just been formed under the auspices of the U.F.W., the purpose of which is to "cultivate better social conditions, and to promote literary develop-ment." This society has started off with forty members, surely very hopeful for the young people in the rural districts around Carstairs.

#### **KEEPING OF VEGETABLES**

High River reports interesting meetings. High River reports interesting meetings. At the September one a paper on "The Value of Vegetables in Diet, and the Storing of Vegetables for winter Use" was given by the vice-president. Very appropriate also was the delightful little poem of James Whitcomb Riley, "When the Frost is on the Punkin" given by one of the members. The club is hoping to have Mr. Benson, the Dominion Poultry Representative, address them in the near future.

#### RAISE \$72 FOR RED CROSS

The Fairdoman Valley U.F.W. reports twenty-seven paid up members. Recently they decided to form an Auxiliary to the Sedgewick Red Cross. In July at a U.F.A. picnic, they raised the encouraging sum of seventy-two dollars at the Red Cross Booth. They have extended an invitation to the Provincial president and secretary of the U.F.W. to visit them, which we hope to accept in the not far distant future.

#### CONSIDERING FREE HOSPITALS

The busy season has interfered with the work of the Acme U.F.W., as it has with many others. However, they are settling down again. The matter of Free Hospitals is receiving attention—also the boys and girls of the neighborhood are not forgotten for contests in different kinds of work are to take place soon, and prizes awarded. An interesting feature of the October program was a paper on "Rural Leadership," by the former president.

#### HAVING DIFFICULTY

Seven Persons seems to have up-hill work. Where is the trouble we wonder? The financial end, in the shape of cooperative fruit orders, has received some attention, but we fear the members are not realizing their possibilities. Guess a Provincial officer will have to pay them visit and see if she can't swing their fifteen women members into line.

#### IS IMMIGRATION PROFITABLE?

Scotfield is alive, and awake also, judging from a discussion that arose out judging from a discussion that arose out of a paper "Does it pay to make an Effort to attend the U.F.W. meetings," a discussion which is going to result in some real knowledge regarding the status of women in Provincial law among its members. If the U.F.W. did no more than that, it will have accomplished something worth while. A paper for the November meeting, "Has Immigration been to the best interests of Canada?" also looks good. also looks good.

#### FAVOR MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Loverna is centering its chief interest in Red Cross work and two quilts are in the process of making. The resolutions regarding Free Municipal Hospitals were heartily endorsed at a recent meeting also. Like most other clubs, their meet-ings have been broken into by unfavorable

#### OFFERING PRIZES FOR LAWNS

Killam U.F.W. is already looking ahead to the lawns of next summer. A first prize of \$25, and a second of \$10 will be given for the best kept lawn and neatest surroundings within a radius of four miles from the Willow Hollow school. What a pity we could not all visit that district on July 1, the day the lawns are to be inspected. Perhaps we should all brush up a little when we come back. Their

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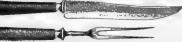
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Space only permits us to show a few premiums here



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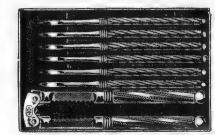
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Full page plates. Bound in French Morocco, round corners, red gold edges, cyclopedic concordance, colored maps, etc. Printed in good clear mission type. Complete index. An exceptionally beautiful bible, and one to be proud of. This bible is Free for 400 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers. Postage 15 cents.

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Our premium list contains many more articles. Things you want, merchandise that is good and useful. Just what you would go to the store and spend your goodl money for. Think of the saving. Send for this list now. It is free on request and will be sent by return mail.

# Royal Crown Soaps

Premium Dept. G ? . . .



# Have you received your Copy?

Our 1917 Catalogues have been mailed for some time. If you have not received yours, please let us know at once, and a copy will go forward by return mail.

This catalogue will bring you as fine a selection of Christmas Gifts as you could find anywhere in the world, right to your very door. Choosing from it is just a matter of sitting quietly at home, glancing over page after page, jotting down on one of the order forms provided, the page and number of the articles you want.

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Established 1882 Mail Order Jewellers

WINNIPEG ÖZEN UP, butplenty of eggs OW is the time to make money in poultry—now, when the price of eggs is away up. One cent a month is all it costs art your hens laying early and to keep laying all winter. Try Poultry Regulator at our risk. We will refund your money if you don't get more eggs. Thousands of live poultrymen are using "Pratts" and are cash-ing in on their wisdom and foresight. Pratts Poultry Regulator keeps the fowls healthy and vigorous, tones up the organs of digestion and egg production—prevents dis-

At your Dealer's in 30c pkgs.—larger money-aving sizes up to 12-lb, pails at \$1.50; 25-lb, pails. \$8.00; 100-lb, bags at \$9.00.

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Write to-day for Pratts 64-page Book, "Poultry Wrinkles." It's FREE.

Pratt Food Co. of Cauada Limited 68-S Claremont St., Toronto. P-1 boys at the front are being remembered at Christmas also. Good for Killam.

#### **ENCOURAGING CHILDREN'S** GARDENS

Duhamel has interested itself in children's gardens. In August the gardens were inspected by Dean Howes of the University, and prizes to the value of \$20.75 were awarded. That evening Dean Howes gave a lecture on "Agricultural Education and Consolidated Schools," which was enjoyed by all. The September meeting had as its subject, "Thrift."

LEONA R. BARRETT.

#### HOME TAKES SECOND PLACE

The Trenton Women Grain Growers are an enterprising association. They have held their fourth meeting and in that short time have a membership of ten. They gave a dance and social eventen. They gave a dance and social evening at the home of H. Puffer. The proceeds amounted to over twenty-one dollars, ten of which are to be given to Red Cross work. They are planning to get the young people of the community interested in club work and are also also proceed at the community of the special study. planning to take up the special study course of civic affairs. At their last meeting Mrs. Ellis gave an interesting paper entitled, "The Second Consideration." She showed how the home continues to be the department of life in this beautiful or take most take most which the majority of women take most pride and that men have become so accustomed to her accepting that portion accustomed to her accepting that portion of the world's work as her lot, generation after generation, that they often fail to realize the important part it plays in the successful running of farm operations. Cleanliness, good cooking, cheerfulness, comradeship, refinement, all make up home life and the influence acts upon the man and that the man on the farm, yet man and thru the man on the farm, yet it is astonishing how little encouragement many housewives receive. Every available dollar is laid out on improving the farm and the home is the second consideration. In some instances there is a half defined idea that the house shall receive attention in the matter of improvements as soon as means will allow, but the farm itself pulls the rope so strongly that often it is years of weary waiting for a woman before she can have a real comfortable home. Mrs. Ellis closed her very thoughtful paper with the helpful remark that in the meantime we can help ourselves a great deal, if we only try to help each other in the many interesting ways that are open to us.

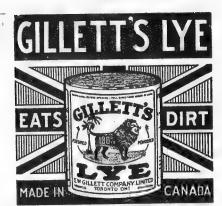
#### WOODLAWN HAS GOOD SUMMER

The summer has been an unusually successful one for the Woodlawn Women Grain Growers. They have had meetings of unusual interest and several very successful community gatherings have been arranged thru their association. One been arranged thru their association. One of their recent meetings was held at the home of Mrs. Welwood, where Miss King, a domestic science student, who has studied in the Manitoba Agricultural College, gave a most helpful address on labor saving devices. She told only of those that might be purchased by the housewife with a limited amount for such expenditure and gave a number of helpful suggestions that make for greater efficiency in the work of the home.

in the work of the home.

The next meeting was full of interest as plans were made to hold a Thanksas plans were made to hold a Thanks-giving service and social evening. A thoughtful paper on "Piety in the Home" was contributed by Mrs. Archie McMillan. It was shown that in a home where there is a reverance for all that is good the children will have the strength of character that will help them to win life's battles. Thoughtfulness for each other's welfare goes far toward making a happy home and particular stress was laid upon the fact that training a child to know the the fact that training a child to know the difference between right and wrong should begin early. Many sweet and good child-ren turn out bad and mischievious because of the parents neglecting to correct them in the earliest days of their lives. It was shown how Sunday should be a day the child will love. A number of interesting suggestions were given regarding the influences for good that should be in a home. It was agreed that good books are one of the finest influences the child can have. Good pictures should be hung can nave. Good pictures should be hung in the home and prints of fine old pictures give place to the gaudy inartistic picture that carries no helpful message. The hostess, Mrs. A. Doeg, added much to the pleasure of the occasion by her appetizing lunch appetizing lunch.

E. A. S.







10X515—An all wool serge dress of particularly good model. Made from a splendid quality fine even weave serge. The high collar, belt and culls are trimmed with velvet. The skirt is full cut and flares to a width of 234 yards. One-inch fold down centre front of skirt. Warm practical dress. Colors: Black, Navy, Copenhagen or Brown. Sizes 36 to 44 inch bust. State bust, and skirt length \$5.98

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# nristmas

Plain Plum Pudding

The universal cry this year is to make Christmas as simple as possible and to place the extra time and money at the disposal of our country. That is a wise admonition and we want to follow it as closely as we can without spoiling Christmas for those near and dear to us and especially for the children. Surely Christmas is the day of all days. There never was a myth more beautiful than the Santa Claus one. Let us help to make the myth very real to our children and those in need. Christmas cooking need not necessarily be extravagant cooking and it has two good points, most of the things keep well, and a little goes a long way. Now that raisins come for the most part seeded, much of the fun of getting ready to make the Christmas fruit cake and pudding is gone. When we were The universal cry this year is to make and pudding is gone. When we were small all the seeding had to be done by hand and we were usually allowed to assist. I am afraid a good many of the raisins missed the cake, but mayhap the cake was all the lighter for that.

The first item on the Christmas list is usually the cake. This is better made several weeks in advance, then it gets properly seasoned. The following recipe makes two very large cakes and will keep for a year or more. It is a very excellent recipe to use for wedding cake. Half this recipe is ample for the average family.

1 1/4 lbs. butter.
1 1/4 lbs. flour.
1 cup molasses.
3 1/4 lbs. raisins.
1/4 lb. ditron.
1 lb. dates.
1/4 lb. almonds. 1 lb. slmongs.
1 lb. brown sugar.
1 cup strawberry preserves. 12 eggs.
2 lbs. currants.
1 lb. prunes.
1 lb. figs.
1/2 lb. candied peel.
1 tesspoon cunnamon.
1 tesspoon nutmeg.
1 tesspoon soda.

Cream the butter and sugar, the eggs Cream the butter and sugar, the eggs well beaten, the molasses and preserves (grape jelly will do in place of the preserves). Mix the spices with the flour, dissolve the soda in the tablespoon of hot water, and mix all together. Flour the fruit well and add last. The spices may be increased according to taste in this recipe. Steam five hours, bake one. Of course this cake may be baked instead of steamed, but if you have once tried steaming you will never bake another. Baking a fruit cake is a most nerve Baking a fruit cake is a most nerve racking business, the fire is so apt to get too hot and spoil the cake; the steaming requires no watching at all except to keep water under the boiler.

#### Fruit Cake No. 2

This recipe makes a very fine cake and does not call for as much material as the first one, neither does it make as

large a cake. 12 eggs.
1 lb. brown sugar.
2 lbs. raisins.
1-8 lb. orange peel.
34 lb. simonds.
1 teaspoon sods.
1 teaspoon cloves.
1 lb. butter. 1 lb. flour.
2 lbs. currants.
4 lb. dates.
5 up molasses.
3 teaspoons cinnamon.
1 teaspoon allspice.
Strawberry preserve if desired.

Prepare the fruit and nuts, sift the frepare the fruit and nuts, sit the flour and spices together. Save a little of the flour for the fruit. Cream the butter and sugar, add eggs well beaten. Mix soda with the molasses, beat well, add the flour and fruit. Steam three hours, bake one.—Mrs. E. B. C., Nova Scotia.

#### Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

This is not too bad a substitute for a Christmas cake, it is quickly and easily

l cup brown sugar. 1-8 cup lard. oup dates. L'teaspoon cloves.

1 cup cold water.
2 cups seeded raisins.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1 teaspoon syrup.
32 teaspoon lemon extract.

teaspoon allspice. 1/2 teaspoon lead tract.

Pinch salt.

Boil together three minutes. n add one teaspoon sod little hot water, one and three-quarter cups flour in which half teaspoon baking powder has been sifted. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

#### **Christmas Pudding**

After the fruit cake is out of the way we can give our attention to the Christmas pudding. Many people nowadays prefer a plain suet pudding in preference to the rich English puddings. However, we will rich English puddings. H consider recipes for both.

1 lb. raisins.
14 lb. bread crumbs
1 cup brown sugar.
1 cup milk.
1 teaspoon soda.
14 teaspoon cinna-

wes for both.

I b. suet.

I b. suet.

I b. currants.

I cup molasses.

5 eggs.

I teaspoon salt.

teaspoon cloves.

Ib. orange peel.

# Cookery

1 cup sour milk,
1 cup chopped suet,
1 small teaspoon sods.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1 cup Domoleo molasses 3 cups flour. teaspoon cinnamon.

teaspoon cloves.

cup raisins.

lib. candied peel.

Steam for two hours. This pudding may be made with sweet milk if cream of tarter and soda are used.

#### Maple Parfait

For a light and delicious dessert there is nothing that fills the bill as well as maple parfait.

maple parfait.

% oup maple syrup.
1 oup oream whipped. Pinch of salt.

Beat the eggs and add to the syrup, put in double boiler and stir until it is hot and slightly thickened. Cool and add the cream whipped and the pinch of salt. Pack in salt and ice, stir once or twice during the first hour, cover closely and leave for four or five hours. Decorate with cherries. Coffee, chocolate caramel or ginger may be used for flavoring instead of the maple syrup. of the maple syrup.

#### Sunshine Parfait

This may be used as a foundation for all parfaits, using of course different flavorings.

1 cup sugar. 1 tablespoon orange extract. 1 cup boiling water.
1 pint thick cream.
The yolks of 3 eggs.

Boil the sugar and water until it threads, and pour in a fine stream on the beaten yolks of the eggs, return to the fire and cook over hot water until the mixture coats the spoon, stirring constantly. Beat until cold and add the flavor and the cream beaten solid. Pack in salt and ice.

#### Coffee Jelly

Coffee jelly is nice after a heavy dinner. The cereal coffees make good jelly and are wholesome for the children.

package gelatine.
cup cold water.
cup sugar. 2 cups clear black coffee. 1 cup boiling water.

Have the coffee freshly made and your jelly will have a much better flavor.

#### Sugar Cookies

When we had a Christmas tree, and we always did, there were always some sugar cookies with a hole in the centre hung on the tree. If these are cut in the shape of animals they appeal more strongly to the young folk and may take the place of fruit cake for the children's supper ren's supper.

l cup shortening. 2 eggs. 2 teaspoons baking powder. 1 cup sugar.
½ cup sweet milk.
A grating of nutmeg.
Flour to roll out.

If these are sprinkled with sugar just before going in the oven they will have a sort of Jack Frost appearance.

#### Mince Meat

This is an old fashioned recipe and a very good one if one likes mince meat with meat in it.

1 lb. lean beef boiled.
2 lbs. raisins.
1 lb. dates.
½ lb. candied peel.
1 teaspoon cloves.
1 tablespoon salt. 1 1/2 quarts cider. 1 lb. suet.

biled. Rind and juice of 1
lemon.
2 lbs. currants.
5 lbs. apples.
1 tablespoon cinnamon.
1 teaspoon mace.
1 teaspoon nutmeg.
2½ lbs. brown sugar.
Fruit juice.

Boil and chop the beef, mince the suet as fine as possible, seed and cut in half raisins, stone and chop dates, pare, core and chop apples and add to other ingredients. Mix the spices with the sugar. Pour over cider and set away to season. If you cannot get cider, boil the skins and cores of the apples and use a little of the pot liquor in which the meat has been boiled. If the molasses is brought to the boil before being added the fiavor is better. I always add any left over bits of fruit juice to my mince

#### Frozen Christmas Pudding

This is somewhat of a novelty in the pudding line and may take the place of the steamed article. Make a good chocolate ice cream. To this add, when frozen, a half pound of raisins, currants and candied peel, cooked until tender in a syrup of sugar and water, a bit of stick cinnamon or the ground cinnamon tied in a bag may be cooked with them. When tender, chill, drain and add to the ice cream. Pack in salt and ice and serve with whipped cream.

#### Fondant

As a foundation for Christmas candies nothing quite takes the place of fondant. It is somewhat difficult to make, but if it does not turn out right the sugar can

# uick Action

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cook stove. There are so many Good and Sound reasons in favor of the LIGHTER DAY that cannot begin to tell you of them here.

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Wouldn't you like to see a Lighter Day Range? Every day more stores are ordering Lighter Day Ranges, but if you want to see the range right away, if you want to see how your own work can be lightened—we will send you a wonderful little book. The photographer made this book. He took pictures of a woman using the Lighter Day Range, and really it's almost as good as seeing the range yourself. Let us send you this little book—and if you have a friend who thinks as you do about planning for "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen," swrite her name on the coupon, too. Just mail the coupon today, so you won't forget.

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DALLEY (O. OF CANADA

HAMILTON, ONT.

be used for some other purpose, so one can afford to experiment a little. Start with a small quantity, say two cups sugar and one half cup water. Set over the fire and shortly after it begins to boil scrape in any grains that may have accumulated on the sides of the saucepan. Cover and let cook a few minutes longer. Cover and let cook a few minutes longer. Then add one-quarter teaspoonful cream Then add one-quarter teaspoonful cream of tarter, boil until it reaches the soft ball stage, or if you are using a thermometer, when the temperature rises to 238° F. When the sugar is done turn it onto a large platter dampened with water or a little olive oil. Let stand until a dent can be made in the surface then work with a wooden spectule to a smooth. work with a wooden spatula to a smooth, soft, creamy paste. Knead like bread and pack in tightly covered glass jars. Store in a cool place and let stand twenty-four hours. Do not jar the mixture while it is calling and do not work it while it it is cooking and do not work it while it is too hot or the fondant will be granular. To remedy this, water may be added and the whole process repeated. This may be colored different colors and different flavorings worked in or made into centres and directly in make the colored to the color

flavorings worked in or made into centres and dipped in melted chocolate. The fondant may be made into balls and shelled nuts placed on top. Dates stuffed with it are very delicious.

To use the fondant for "centres," put a portion of the fondant in a bowl or double boiler. Set over hot water and let it melt until of the proper consistency to work with. Keep hot and use quickly.

#### **Velvet Molasses Candy**

If one can secure one of the better brands of molasses this candy is prime and wholesome as candies go.

teaspoon cream of tarter.
cup melted butter.
teaspoon soda. 1 cup molasses. 3 cups sugar.
1 cup boiling water.
3 tablespoons vinegar.

3 tablespoons vinegar. ¾ teaspoon sods.

Put molasses, sugar, water and vinegar on to boil. When boiling point is reached add cream of tarter. Boil until when tried in cold water mixture will become brittle. Stir constantly during last part of cooking. When nearly done add butter and soda. Put into a buttered pan and when nearly cold pull until light colored. While pulling add flavoring—vanilla, lemon, essence of peppermint or wintergreen.

#### Molasses Date Cake

One of our readers, who is a domestic one of our readers, who is a domestic science graduate, is responsible for the following recipe, and it is one of the best all round family cakes I know. It has the redeeming features of being inexpensive and of going a long way. The dates keen it most

dates keep it moist.
Butter, size of an egg.
1 cup molasses.
2 eggs.

2 cups sugar.
1 cup milk.
3 % cups flour.
½ teaspoon cloves.
½ teaspoon nutmeg. 2 eggs.

1 teaspoon cinnamon.

½ teaspoon soda.

1 lb. dates.

This makes a large cake and needs to

be baked slowly.

#### Apple Sauce Cake

This cake should keep moist for some time.

½ cup butter 1 cup raisins. ½ grated nutmeg. 1 teaspoon soda. 1 cup sugar.

1 teaspoon cinnamon.
A pinch of salt.
2 cups flour.
1 cup unsweetened apple sauce.

Cream butter, add sugar, then raisins chopped fine and dredged with flour, add the salt, cinnamon and nutmeg. Mix. Dissolve the soda in a little warm water and stir into the unsweetened apple sauce, let it foam over into the other ingredients and beat well. Add two cups flour and bake for about three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

#### Apple and Nut Salad

In the winter when green stuff is at a premium we have to fall back on apples or cabbage as the foundation of our salads. Celery helps out wonderfully in these. If the fresh celery cannot be a bit of the co celery salt. A small bottle of celery salt costs little and goes a long way.

Mix one pint of celery and one pint of apples, cut into small pieces with one cup of walnuts chopped. Dress with boiled salad dressing and serve in apple cups or on lettuce leaves. The apple cups are made by scooping out the inside of the

#### Apple and Banana Salad

Slice bananas, roll in lemon juice and sugar. Mix with an equal amount of sliced apples. Serve with boiled salad dressing or mayannoise.

the Combing Cook.

# They Taste



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One-two-three-four-let the children have all they want of

or more wholesome. Very few things are less expensive. Plain or salted. In Packages only.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

#### Putting Christmas to Work on the Farm

Continued from Page 15

country and towards the city. Forty country and towards the city. Forty per cent. of the foreign-born immigrants to Canada during the first fifteen years of the present century settled in cities of over 15,000 population. I do not say that we are over industrialized. But I do say that we are under agriculturalized, and that this undesirable state of things is likely to get worse. Except in wheat and oats there was very little increase in farm products in Canada from the beginning of the century till 1914, a period during which the human population was increasing faster than anywhere else on earth. The number of cattle remained almost exactly the same, while the amount of corn and the number of sheep show a decline. What wonder that the cost of living goes up! It is an unhappy nation which at the same time has a low wage level and a high price level.

It is fortunately true that the isolation of the farmstead shows sign of lessening. The telephone, the rural mail delivery, and read improvement joined to the per cent. of the foreign-born immigrants

of the farmstead shows sign of lessening. The telephone, the rural mail delivery, and road improvement, joined to the gradual "setting up" process is drawing the farmer toward the whirling centre of human life. And, of course, the nearer he approaches the centre the more his avocation is "speeded up." And, besides, the less a farm is self-contained, with the consequent driving of the farmer into consequent driving of the farmer into business contacts with other men, the more he shares in the acrid experiences which urged them to corporate action. The time has come for agriculture to "burst its birth's invidious bar" and

So,
"God bless you, merry gentlemen,
May nothing you dismay,"
is my message of goodwill this Christmastide to all the manifold and corporate
activities of the Grain Growers of Western

#### The New Settlers' Christmas Continued from Page 18

On the evening of the twenty-fifth a company of boys travel about from house to house and present a drama, illustrating the circumstances surrounding the birth of Christ, the massacre of the innocent children by Herod, the flight to Egypt and other religious events. The company announces its progress from house to house by bell ringing and the blowing of horns and burles. horns and bugles.

The Polish Christmas, like others that

have been described, lasts three days, the first two associated with religious services and the third being a more untrammeled

Note—For assistance in preparing this article I am deeply indebted to Mr. Johannesson, editor of Logberg; Mrs. Clemens, Mrs. Smith, Miss Dobson, Mr. Francis Sedziak, Mr. Petrushewich, Miss Dreleukeirch and Mrs. Hykawy.

#### MR. ASQUITH

The Daily Chronicle, London, England, on September 12, contained the following comment on the British Premier:—

"Today Mr. Asquith attains his 64th birthday. He has been prime minister for a longer uninterrupted period than any of his predecessors since Lord Liverpool, whose unequalled term of office closed more than a hundred warm ago. closed more than a hundred years ago. Yet, long as his premiership has been and considerable as is the legislative record which stands to his credit, he is still young as modern prime ministers go. At 64 Palmerston, who did not become prime minister until he was some years older, had the most brilliant and most memorable part of his career before him. Disraeli at 64 had just carried his Reform bill and become prime minister for the first time, and it was six years later before he led his first majority in the house of commons and had the power to enforce his policy. Gladstone at the same age had all before him his Bulgarian atrocities crusade, his Midlothian campaigns, the Egyptian war, the Irish upheaval, the enfranchisement of the agricultural laborers, and the two Home Rule bills. Salisbury's 64th birthday brought bills. Salisbury's 64th birthday brought him only to the eve of his second premier-ship—which held the record in length of time between the periods of office of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Asquith—and the South African war found him hale enough to support its burdens when he was five years older. Thus, we may hope that Mr. Asquith has before him many more years of responsible and high service to the British Empire. vice to the British Empire.



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A million of your sisters have rebelled at such drudgery and now sit down restfully at the Hoosier when they prepare a meal. You, too, have a right to this lifetime kitchen helper. It keeps your food supplies and cooking utensils all within arm's reach!

Forty labor-saving inventions by domestic science experts make the HOOSIER the greatest time-saver, step-saver and strength-saver ever built to cut down women's work.

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The oval picture above shows the features that are most important, the parts that are like extra hands to help you.

The storage space is above and below, with places for 400 articles at your fingers'-ends.

There is plenty of unhampered room above and around the aluminum (or porcelain) work-table. There are no useless little partitions to chop up the space and leave no room for work. The the space and leave no room for work. HOOSIER gives you a big table space to work

on—it gives you 17 vital points not found in all other cabinets combined. Five of these leading features are:

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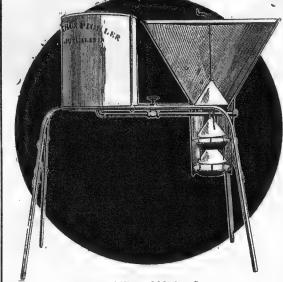
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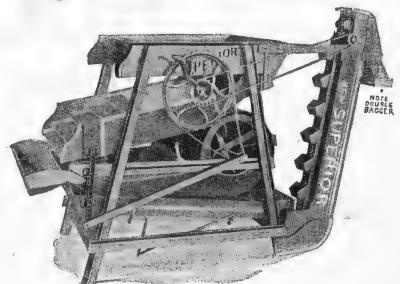
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#### GRAIN COMPANY'S ANNUAL

Nearly 600 shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company attended the annual meeting in Winnipeg, on November 29-30 and Dec. 1. The meeting was held in the new warehouse that has just been erected by the Company on Mar-ket street east, and which has a very large commodious room not yet used for storing the supplies handled by the com-

The first business of the meeting was the presentation of the president saddress by T. A. Crerar. Next Mr. Crerar took up the balance sheet and financial statement, going into details in all departments of the company and answering all inquiries to the satisfaction of, the shareholders present, who, after going into the matter thoroughly, unanimously adopted the president's address and the auditors' report, which is given on page 21 of this issue of The Guide.

The Directors elected for the ensuing year were as follows: T. A. Crerar, Winyear were as follows: T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, president; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, vice-president; Wm. Moffat, Souris, secretary; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask., F. M. Gates, Filmore, Sask., John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask., F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask., J. W. Wood, Wainwright, Alta. Mr. Wood is the only new member on the board. The Alberta member for some years has been E. J. Fream. Mr. some years has been E. J. Fream. Mr. Fream is, however, secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. The amalgamation having already been decided upon Mr. Fream said he thought it would be better to have no inter-locking of directorates, and therefore asked that his name be withdrawn from nomination as a director of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which was accepted at his re-

#### Partridge's Services Recognized

President Crerar announced to the shareholders that the Board of Directors had decided to make some recognition of the obligation which the company owed to the man whose untiring efforts brought it into existence and who was the first president, E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, Sask. The Board of Directors therefore sent Mr. Partridge a few months ago a grant of \$5,000 as a slight recognition of his services in organizing the company which has grown to such splendid proportions. When this announcement was made to the meeting it was received with unanimous approval and hearty applause. Mr. Partridge was not present at the meeting but he was well known to practically every shareholder present. A resolution was immediately passed approving of the action of the Board of Directors in makthis recognition to the man who founded the company. It was with great regret that the shareholders learned that Mr. Partridge only recently lost his only son, Charlie, who was killed at the

#### Big Amalgamation Scheme

The biggest question that came up for discussion at the meeting was that of the proposed amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. For two or three years past the leaders of the farmers' movement in all three provinces have been discussion. three provinces have been discussing methods by which the various farmers' organizations could get closer together and carry on their work with greater benefit to the farmers of the West. Some time was spent up until a year ago, on a plan to federate the three great farmers' companies but no unanimous agreement was arrived at. Failing this the directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company made a proposal to amalgamate with The ompany the charter of The Grain Growers' Grain Company with certain amendments and that the name of the new amalgamated company should be The United Grain Growers Ltd. The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company directors did not care to consider entering the amalgamation. For about six months past the directors of the Alberta Farmers and The Grain Growers' Grain Company have been engaged on the proposal for amalgamation and have worked it out in detail. The plan was brought before the shareholders of the Alberta Company three weeks ago in Calgary, where is was fully explained and received the unanimous endorsation of the delegates present. It was then reFarming Pays Better

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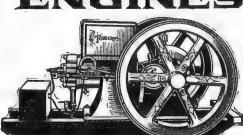
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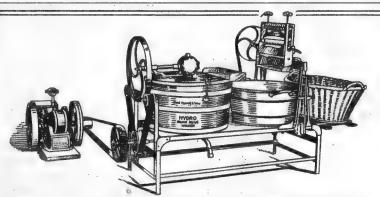
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ferred to the various local units of the company, numbering 103, where it is being voted on by the shareholders, and if approved by the majority of them it will constitute an acceptance on the part of the Alberta company. It is expected that the local units will endorse the plan as unanimously as did their delegates at the annual meeting.

The amalgamation scheme was brought before The Grain Growers' Grain Company shareholders by President Crerar in a lengthy report in which he elaborated the whole plan. A general outline of the scheme had been sent to every shareholder when the annual meeting was called, so that they were aware that the proposal was to be discussed. A general scheme of amalgamation provides the name of the new company shall be The United Grain Growers Ltd. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is to be re-organized on the unit system, the same as the Farmers' Elevator Companies of Saskatchewan and Alberta. These local units will each select delegates to the annual meeting and the expenses of the delegates will be paid by the company, so that there will be a larger and more general representation of the shareholders at the annual meeting. At present the great bulk of the shareholders come from sixty to one hundred miles from Winnipeg, tho there are always a few from Saskatchewan and a handful from Alberta, whereas considerably less than half the shareholders live in Manitoba, 7,500 live in Saskatchewan and the balance in Alberta and British Columbia. Under the amalgamation scheme the capital stock of the united company will be increased to \$5,000,000, and it is the plan that the new company will build more elevators, not only in Manitoba and Alberta, but also in Saskatchewan.

#### Enthusiastically Endorsed

The amalgamation scheme occupied the time of the shareholders all day on Thursday, November 30, and was discussed in every detail. A few of the shareholders were opposed to the plan. The opposing arguments were presented by D. W. McQuaig, Hon. Chas. A. Dun-ning, J. B. Musselman and Mrs. Frances Arguments in favor were presented by a large number of share-holders. At the conclusion of the debate, President Crerar summed up the arguments in favor of amalgamation and the vote was taken showing that the shareholders present were almost unanimously in support of the plan, only about eight votes being registered

On Friday morning, December 1, the various by-laws necessary for carrying out the proposed scheme of amalgamation were adopted by the shareholders and amendments for the charter will be sought at the next meeting of parliament at Ottawa early in the new year. Now that the boards of directors of both companies are authorized to proceed to complete the plan of amalgamation, it is expected that the legislation will be secured early in the new year and that all business arrangements will be completed so that before the next crop begins to move in the fall of 1917 both The Grain Growers' Grain Com-pany and the Alberta Farmers' Co-op-erative Elevator Company will have disappeared and in their place will be the new company, The United Grain Growers Ltd.

#### Patriotic Donations

The shareholders gave a very clear expression of their feeling in relation to the prosecution of the war when the war tax on the profits of the company and its subsidiaries was announced by the president to be in the neighborhood of \$360,000 for the past two years. The president stated that altho the tax was a decided burden upon the company he felt that every shareholder would be heartily in accord with it, considering that the money was to be used for the prosecution of the war, and there was a general expression of approval by the body of the shareholders present.

Another tangible expression of the opinion of the shareholders was given by a unanimous vote of \$12,000 of the profits on the year's business to be distributed as follows. Canadian Red Cross Fund . . . . \$5,000

Canadian Patriotic Fund..... 2,500 Belgian Relief Fund ...... Orphans' Care and Education

Total .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$12,000

Walter Simpson, Brownlee, Sask., one of the shareholders present, who served 23 years in the British army, and three years in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, spoke very feelingly in support of the men fighting, who should know that some provision was being made to care for their children in case they never returned. He also spoke of the never returned. He also spoke of the splendid men and women that had been developed from orphan families left from the past wars. There was only one opinion among the shareholders present and the vote was made with enthusiastic unanimity.

#### Annual Banquet

On Wednesday evening, November 29, the annual shareholders' banquet was held in Manitoba Hall, presided over by President Crerar. The big banquet hall was completely filled by the shareholders, their wives, and a few friends. The chief speaker of the evening was Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, who explained the principles of the new rural credits the principles of the new rural credits bill which he has prepared for that pro-vince, and which has been fully explained in The Guide previously. Other speakers were Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Regina; John L. Brown, Pilot Mound, Man.; Geo. Hoadley, M.L.A., of Alberta; C. Rice-Jones, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, Regina; R. C. Henders, Winnipeg; Col. J. Z. Frazer, Burford, Ont.; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, Ont.; R. H. Halbert, president United Farmers of Ont.; Miss E. Cora Hind, of the Winnipeg Free Press; Mrs. F. J. Dixon, Miss Francis Marion Beynon, Winnipeg; Capt. C. E. Flatt, C.A.M.C., Tantallon, Sask.

#### FREE TRADE MEETING

While the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company were attending their annual meeting last week in Winnipeg, arrangements were made by the Free Trade League, by which a Free Trade meeting was held on Thursday evening, November 30, attended by all the Grain Growers shareholders and a considerable number of citizens of Winnipeg. D. W. Buchanan, president of the Free Trade League, presided at the

meeting.
F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., delivered a stirring address on the iniquity of the protective system and quoted a large list of specific articles, giving the prices at which they sold in Winnipeg and Chicago, showing that the Winnipeg price on practically everything was very

much enhanced by the protective tariff.
G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain
Growers' Guide, took up a number of
specific cases where the tariff increased
the cost of living. He explained to
those present how the customs department at Ottawa had interfered much with the business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, by levying extra duties on agricultural machinery imported. In some cases where the law provided a duty of 42½ per cent, the customs department had arbitrarily raised the duty to 78 per cent. It was only after a great deal of trouble and expense that the company succeeded in cetting the sustant heavy to reverse the getting the customs board to reverse the decision of the customs department. Rev. Dr. S. G. Bland aroused great

enthusiasm among the audience by de-claring that in Canada people were no longer looking to the wise men of the east. The people of Canada were look-ing for progressive leadership and they were looking to the west for it and in the west they were looking particularly to the organized farmers. Dr. Bland appealed to the farmers to take action and take it promptly by which they would send twenty or more of their own men down to Ottawa to demand a square deal for the West and cleaner politics for Canada. At the conclusion of the program an appeal was made for membership in the Free Trade League. Quite a number of farmers present paid \$25 for endowment memberships in the League, others gave \$10 for sustaining memberships, and others paid \$2 for an nual memberships.

#### NEW N.S. GOVERNOR

J. MacGrant, a prominent broker of Halifax, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia in the place of the Hon. David McKeen.

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By Prof. G. A. Sproule, Manitoba Agricultural College

To be a good debater is a great accomplishment, and therefore I believe a live debating club is an asset to any community. When organizing, care must be taken to get the right officers installed, for upon them will depend the life and usefulness of the club. The officers may consist of a president, s vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and a program committee. A few remarks here on the rules governing debates and the preparation of the debater, will, I trust, be in order.

In the first place, if such a society is formed and is to succeed it will be necessary that all debates be arranged a considerable time before they are to take place. The schedule should be prepared at the opening of the season, showing the dates on which debates will be held, the subjects that will be dis-cussed, and the names of the debaters for each night. This will give the young debater time to think about his subject and to gather material. Great care must be taken in selecting the sub-Any subject to be debated should be one of interest to the audience and one on which it is comparatively easy to get material. It should be a debatable subject, and so stated that there will be no misunderstanding as

to its meaning.

The debater looks at his particular subject, decides what it means and what proof is necessary for its demonstra-tion. He will make a division of his subject under certain headings, and proceed to gather material, grouping it under these various headings. Rememboth sides of the subject must be studied if it is to be debated intelligently. The two sides are called "Affirmative" and "Negative." The order of speakers is: First speaker of affirmative, first speaker of negative, second speaker of the affirmative, and second speaker of the negative. After all debaters have spoken, the two leaders may have a few minutes to reply to arguments that have been advanced (or all speakers may be allowed to reply), but in the reverse order, so that the affirmative has the closing of the debate. A single reply by the leader of the affirmative

is the usual method.

The burden of proof rests upon the affirmative, that is, they must by proof establish the given proposition, and it is also the part of the negative to prevent them from doing so successfully. If the negative debaters overthrow what the affirmative have built up, the latter will lose the debate; but if the affirmative prove any single point which establishes their case, and the negative cannot destroy it, the judges will give the decision in favor of the affirmative.

Preparation of Speeches The speech may be divided into three main divisions: (1) Introduction; (2) Proof; (3) Conclusion. In his introduction, the speaker should make a clear statement of the subject, and may or may not give the several points by which he proposes to establish his case. If he does so it is because he believes it will assist his audience to follow him. This brief introduction will afford him an opportunity of getting right with his audience. The voice, appearance, and general deportment of the speaker will be the deciding factors. Seldom, if ever, should apologies be resorted to. These are as a rule ineffectual, and prejudice rather than assist.

The second division contains the proof and should be clear and logical. As the lawyer calls his witnesses into the box, so the debater quotes his authority and will show why the authority quoted should be believed. It may be because he is considered an expert on the subject, or it may be that he is a disinterested party, or the view expressed op-posed to his own interest. But the But the young debater must guard against mak-ing a speech which is just a series of statements of his own opinion about the subject.

The conclusion may give a summing up of the arguments advanced, or it may be an emphatic re-statement of the strongest argument, the one on which he is going to stake his hopes. If the points are all summarized at the end, it should be done to show the audience where the argument stands, and not just

to be systematic, and it should be done in such a way as to win the audience and judges, and not to prejudice them. It seems to be a boastful procedure to sum up as follows: "I have proven to you, first; I have proven in the second place; I have proven thirdly," etc. Better say: "I have endeavored to prove to you," "I trust I have proven first, secondly," etc., and leave to the judges and the audience to decide to what extent you have succeeded in advancing certain proof.

So much for the main speech, but the debater will be called upon to reply, and this reply must be as carefully pre-pared as the main speech, for the debate is often won by a clever reply. A mistake often made by debaters on rising to reply to the arguments of their opponents is to appear before their audience with a long lists of points which they proceed to attack by making a single thrust at each one. This is never very effective. If these points were carefully analyzed, it would be found that some of them could be safely admitted and others ignored without en-dangering the argument. But there are as a rule two or three arguments that have been advanced and which have made a favorable impression on the audience. These must be attacked and overthrown in order to win the debate. A vigorous attack on the chief argument will likely be more decisive than the multitudinous thrusts we so often are multitudinous thrusts we treated to at debates. The debater should prepare beforehand his reply, and he will find that he will be able to give he has prepared it. He should not leave his reply to the inspiration of the moment.

Careful Preparation Essential

Careful preparation of the debate is the essential. How shall the debater prepare? After he has talked the subject over with others and read whatever is available, he should proceed to write out his speech. The writing of it helps to crystalize his thought. He should then read it over a few times to get familiar with what he intends to When this has been done he should make a synopsis, and go over the speech from the outline, referring to the written speech where necessary until he is sure he can speak from the outline. He should not memorize the speech to the extent that he is a slave to the very words used in the manuscript. There is no objection to having notes in the hand provided they do not take too much of the debater's attention, or interfere with the natural relation between speaker and audience. The winning of a debate or the success of a speech will not depend so much on the scope of his readir on the subject as it will on the clear, forceful and attractive way in which he presents the arguments at hand. He must show that he is in earnest and has enthusiasm for his subject. He must speak in a clear voice, using, as a rule, short sentences and repeating the important points so that the audience will not lose track of the argument. He must be courteous and respectful to his opponents, never addressing them by their names but always as "my worthy opponent," or the "first speaker for the negative," etc. He should not minimize what his opponent has said, but should always give him credit for having made a good case.

Debates are decided by three judges. The popular method now is to have the

The popular method now is to have the judges at the close of the debate hand in individual decisions, A majority of judges' decisions decides the winning side. A definite time must be given for each speech and each reply, and the speaker rung down promptly when his time has expired.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is now preparing package libraries which it is prepared to lend to debating clubs, will give any other assistance it can in suggesting subjects for debate,

I trust that these few suggestions may be helpful to some young society.

More than 900 Austrian and Hungarian newspapers have ceased publication since the beginning of the war. Practically all these were provincial

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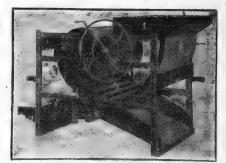
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See the striking photographs by Prof. John Bracken, University of Saskatchewan, in this issue, showing the relative vitality of plump, well developed seed, as compared with light shrunken grains. Then consider whether it will pay you to grade your seed grain for next year's crop. Good seed grain is in big demand at high prices.

#### Details of Construction

1, Oscillating feed pan; 2, Curvilinear circular chute; 3, Regulator of oscillat-ing feed pan; 4, Adjustable door in fan drum neck, No. 7; 5, Adjustable valve throat; 6, Regulating plate on valve throat, No. 5; 7, Air chamber, No. 7; 8, Scalper sieve; 9, Cleaning rack under scalper sieve, No. 8; 10, Adjustment of the wind doors on fan bowl; 11. Gear the wind doors on ian bow; 11. Sear drive wheel; 12, Chute which carries the lighter grain out; 13, Handle on adjustable door, No. 4, in fan drum neck, No. 7; 14, Eight-tooth Sprocket for driving bagger.



Th's new Automatic Grain Grader selects the heavier and rejects the smaller and light grains. It operates by a simple combination of the laws of gravity and air current—positively eliminating wild oats from wheat or other grains. Easy to easy to run, and handles every kind of seed down to alfalfa.

Write for illustrated descriptive circulars and prices to

# GRAIN GRADER CO

GEDDIE McKAY LTD., Sec.-Treas. 403 G Darke Blk., REGINA, SASK.

# Wear Holeproof **Trousers**

Guaranteed for 8ix Months Wear Without a Hole

Price per *3.00

We are making this Special Offer to introduce these new Hologroof Trousers to the Farmers of Western Canada. Once worn, they are always twom for everyday use. Touch as worn for everyday use. Tough as leather, but soft and comfortable to wear, they are cut in the latest.style and well tailored. Each pair carries a plain, printed guarantee that, should a hole appear within six months—

WE WILL GIVE YOU ANOTHER PAIR ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Cash must accompany all orders, in-cluding sufficient to cover postage. Approximate weight per pair, 2 lbs. Give your waist, seat and inside leg measurements.

#### McLean & Garland Ltd.

The Big Head to Toe Gutfitters

Dept. Q. Corner Market and Main

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

#### TURKEYS

SELL YOUR BIRDS ALIVE NO FUSS NO WORRY NO MESS

It will pay you best to sell alive. We offer 18c to 20c per lb., delivered Winnipeg. Prices according to size, grade

and quality. Get our circular and crates.

Shipments now being received. Other varieties of birds taken at market prices.

The W. J. Guest Fish Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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### LIVESTOCK CONVENTION

At the Agricultural College

Saskatoon, January 9-12, 1917 Annual meetings of the Saskatchewan Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associ-

LECTURES DISCUSSIONS DEMONSTRATIONS

Reduced fares on the Standard certificate plan, ask your railroad agent for particulars.

For further information address,
P. F. BREDT,
Secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock
Associations,
REGINA, SASK.

# INTERNATIONAL LOAN COMPANY LIMITED

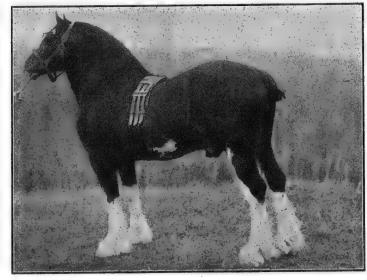
#### **Interesting Information**

The authorized capital of this company is \$500,000. The last announcement concerning the company's progress appeared in The Guide of October 18, 1916. peared in The Guide of October 18, 1916. At that time stock to the extent of \$428,800 had been allotted and the paid-up capital stood at \$167,771. At November 30, 1916, the stock allotted was \$437,900 and the paid-up capital in the company stood at \$172,797. Thus additional stock valued et \$0.100 keV. company stood at \$172,797. Thus additional stock valued at \$9,100 had been sold between October 18 and November 30, 1916, while the paid-up capital was increased by \$5,026 within the same period. It will be readily seen that there is only \$62,100 more stock to be allotted before the company attains the authorized capital. A large proportion of the stock before the company attains the authorized capital. A large proportion of the stock sold is held by farmers. In 1914 a dividend of 12 per cent. was declared; 1915, 12 per cent.; and 1916, 6 per cent., making an average of 10 per cent. per annum for three years. Any interested farmer can have a copy of the last annual report by writing to the head office, 707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.—ADVERTISEMENT.

# Kilallan Clydesdales

THE KIND THAT MADE THE BREED FAMOUS

In building up our stud we have kept in mind that the first essential of a draft horse is the draft type which demands size as well as quality. While our horses possess the clean, flat bone and silky hair, which denotes superior wearing qualities, they have the weight to enable them to handle big loads



We have no pampered stock. All our mares earn their living on our own land and raise colts besides. They have been bred for utility rather than show purposes.

Mares, fillies and stallion colts aired by the famous and prepotent quality sire "BARON'S HENCHMAN" and the noted "CUMBERLAND SEAL." Prices reasonable. Come and see them and you will want to buy.

# N. A. WEIR

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Kilallan Stock Farm

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# **Percherons** Belgians



We are putting on the market a nice bunch of imported Percheron brood mares, mostly in foal or with colts at foot. Liberal terms. Also a few good imported and Canadian bred Belgian and Percheron stallions.

### E. POOTMANS & SONS

REGINA

Write us

them

come and see

SASK.

# You Can't Go Wrong With This Machinery-

It's Trouble-Proof Dependability is the first consideration in making the machinery we sell—that's why we are able to guarantee you satisfaction, that's why you will get satisfaction year after year, long after ordinary machinery has been discarded to the scrap heap.



#### Red Star Cream Separator

The separator with the Perforated Distributing and Equalizing Sleeve—the greatest invention ever put in a separator to increase its emiciency. Gets every particle of cream with the least effort. Don't buy a cream separator till you know all about the Red Star.



Fully guaranteed for five years against defective workmanship. The best mechanical help you can get. It will run your grinder, cream separator, churn, pump, saw, etc., give entire satisfaction in any weather. Sizes 1½ to 24 horse power, price determined according to horse power required. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Write today for full particulars and price of the size you require.

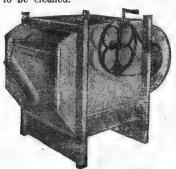
Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

# **FARMERS** Lost \$1,469.50 In 60 Days

This money, Mr. Farmer, would have been yours had you cleaned your grain with an

#### IMPROVED WEBBER SEPARATOR AND CLEANER

Instead of sending it to the elevator



This Angle Sieve Grain and Seed Separator is entirely different from all other GRAIN CLEANERS. It is better. It separates Wild or Tame Oats from Wheat, and no Wheat lost in the Separation. It also cleans all other kinds of grain. Not only BETTER but faster than other Cleaners. When properly handled is especially good on cleaning Flax seed. Webber milts are all equipped with a Force Feed which automatically conveys the required amount of Grain to be fed the full width of the Sieve, no matter how much chaff and dirt is mixed with it. other GRAIN CLEANERS.

No. 1—40 to 60 bus. capacity \$35.00
No. 2—60 to 80 bus. capacity \$40.00
No. 3—80 to 120 bus. capacity \$90.00
Bagger for all sizes \$10.00
Power Attachment, all sizes \$1.50
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Get Our Prices On THRESHERS, WATER TANKS, WAGON BOXES, ETO.

# The Currie Mfg. Co.

LAUDER, MAN.

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COMMISSION MER-CHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

#### Merchants Grain Co. Ltd. Fort William, Ont.

Our location at the terminals enables us to give close attention to Grades, etc. Highest Prices and Prompt Returns

"ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE"

# Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd.

207 Grain Exchange

HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME AS **SELLING AGENTS FOR** GRAIN GROWERS



TRAPPERS Ship your furs to the what they advertise in their price-list. Remits you the day your shipment is received. Charges you no commission and refunds you the express charges where they do not exceed 10% of shipment. We do this and more. Write for Trappers Guide No. 12 and price-list today. Northwestern Hide & Far Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Est. 188-

# Live

Even if the weather is cold when you read this advertisement, there is no danger in shipping your poultry alive. It is looked after in transit by the express company, and we place the birds in a warm shelter immediately upon their delivery at our warehouse.

In case you have already dressed your poultry, we can handle it that way, and will guarantee to pay highest prices for Turkeys and other fowl.

#### GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Grain Dealers** 

Commission Merchants Licensed and Bonded

Track Buyers

20c. per lb. f.o.b. Winnipeg

# Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Limited

We solicit your consignments and ask for an oppor-

tunity to demonstrate to you our service. LIBERAL ADVANCES NCES CAREFUL ATTENTION PROMPT RETURNS

Onigary, Alta.

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FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

T is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days. TAKE advantage of our long ex-perience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth . \$ 5.00 ●old Orewns (22K).... 5.00 Whalebone Vulcanite

F your false teeth do not fit see us—we know how to make perfect plates.

F you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

#### Dr. Parsons

WINNIPEG McGreevy Blk. Over G. T. P. Ry. Office

#### Shire Stallions For Sale

I have the largest collection of Shire Stallions of all ages for sale, Imported and Home-bred, to be found in one stud in Canada. Have taken more prizes with this breed of horse than any other Canadian exhibitor. Full particulars and prices can be had on application.

TOM RAWLINSON, innisfail, Alberta.

#### Registered Poland China Swine FOR SALE

All ages. Sows bred and not bred. May pigs, either sex, from my prize winning sows. Priceright. Booking order for spring pigs of 1917. All inquiries answered promptly. Order early.

R. P. ROOP Phone 802, Box 81 Millet, Alta.



#### PEDIGREED AIREDALES

SERVICEABLE XMAS GIFT

The best allround dog for the farm or ranch, or as a chum. Gentle and lovable as lady's or child's companion.

Pupples for Sale, \$10.00 Up. R. WRAY, REDCLIFF, ALTA.

#### LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens ... Fat Hens (5 lbs. up) ... ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Aikons So., Winnipeg



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator (Patented 1901)

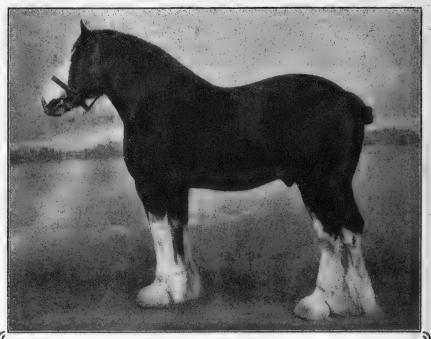
THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO

#### FOR SALE

Three Clyds Stallions, Ten Shorthorn Bulls, Yorkshire Boars and Plymouth Rock Cockerels. High class stuff at right prices. Carman and Roland Stations.

ANDREW GRAHAM

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



"Scotland's Victor"

New Importation of

# High-class Clydesdales

I have just returned from Scotland with the best consignment of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS ever brought to this Province. These are the big, clean-boned kind that Western farmers admire, and are all bred in the purple. This importation consists of Two Yearling Stallions; Four rising 3 years old; Four 4 years old; One rising 5 years old; and one aged horse.

Write me early for particulars as this lot will soon be sold.

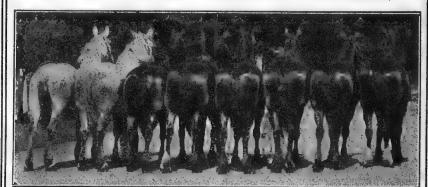
A. L. DOLLAR

High River

Alberta

# Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians

New Importation this month Two Carloads Registered Stallions



This shipment will increase our selection to

#### Over 60 Head, Ages One Year up

We have several horses that were entered in the Chicago International this year and think we we ever owned.

Now is the time to get a stallion, have him acclimated in your own barn and ready for work in the spring.



Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal.

Ample time to re-Liberal discount for cash. Every horse guaranteed.

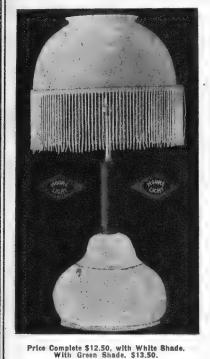
Ask Our Customers How We Use Them

# VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians

James Brooks, Sales Manager

North Battleford, Sask.



A Gasoline Gas Lamp that can be Immediately Lighted With a Match

(No alcohol required) and can be

#### The Most Suitable **Xmas Present for** the Home

Beautifully designed, of handsome and attractive appearance. Gives the softest, brightest light, easy to the eyes and comfortable for working, reading and sewing.

### Moore Light Co. Ltd.



If a man is handy with tools he can put up a fireproof Ready Made Building and make a neat job of it.

The way we ship these buildings out, with all frame members and every piece of corrugated iron cut to fit and marked where they should go, there is no chance of mistake. The corners, joints, eaves and ridge fit snugly.

The metal windows, glazed with wired-glass, are built right in a corrugated sheet, and can be put in place the same as any other sheets. The big sliding doors are sent out mounted with all hardware and ready to hang.

There are doors for the whole front side of the building. These doors pass each other on the bird-proof track which is supplied.

is supplied. No wood is exposed. Nor can rain, snow, or dust find an open joint in a Ready Made Building. A metal water-shed over the doors and track protects them from the weather. The gable ends are protected by tight-fitting cornices. Special plates under eaves make that joint wind, dust, and weather proof.

#### Eight Factories to Supply You.

Ready Made Buildings are ready to ship. Tell us how large a building you want, what it is to be used for. We can send you one the very day your order is received from the nearest of our eight factories.

Send for full information and free catalogue Tear out the coupon and mail it to-day

#### The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited Winnipeg, Man.

Associated with A. B. Ormsby & Co., Ltd.

Ready-

made

Farm Buildings

(Patents applied for)

Ready Made Buildings are just

the kind you want for storage,

carriage houses, implement sheds.

You can put them up quickly—and once built you have rigid buildings that will stand any wind pressure or roof strain without sagging. You have buildings that are fire-proof and lightning proof—buildings that will never cost a cent for paint or repairs.

Consolidated factories at: PRESTON WINNIPEG TORONTO SASKATOON REGINA MONTREAL CALGARY EDMONTON Coupon

Send full information about Ready Made Buildings.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd Dept. B. Winnipeg, Man.

#### Farmer Giles

Continued from Page 19

will provide further employment for your children. When the mansion is completed, I will employ some of your sons as footmen, valets and chauffeurs, and some of your daughters can come over and wash dishes at my place and get paid for it. And perhaps, by and by, when I have become a captain of industry, the Governor-General may tap me on the shoulder blade with a sword and Sparing Plains by the profess the housest have a second some profession profession by the profession by the profession by the profession profession profession and some second some profession and Snoring Plains be thenceforth honored

and Snoring Plains be thenceforth nonored with the residence of a knight.

Thus we will have not only diversified industry, but also diversified society, and over this well rounded municipality, from the turret of my mansion, will wave "The flag that for a thousand years Has braved the battle and the breeze."

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to

which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. I have provided the flood. Will you lead on to fortune? Gentle farmers of Snoring Plains, the eyes of the Empire are upon you and England expects that every man will do his duty.

Commotion now seized the meeting and broke it up into small but exceedingly and broke it up into small but exceedingly argumentative knots. Faction flashed from the tongues of the talkers and many a friendship ceased. One stout farmer declared in no uncertain voice that "if Giles could not make his own living, he would be 'Creator-condemned' before he would pay a higher price for poorer crates to keep the wolf from Giles' door." Another said "He would see Giles in Hades first." Others arguing that what is good national policy ought to be good is good national policy ought to be good municipal policy, supported Giles. These latter roundly berated their opponents for not thinking imperially, and one went even so far as to call them "Little Snorers." even so far as to call them "Little Snorers."
In retaliation Giles' supporters were called "Big Snorers" and ever after these names of scornful origin were used to distinguish the two factions.

It was impossible to reach a decision that night, and, like a crowd of angry bees the farmers of Snoring Plains carried commotion from the meeting to their

commotion from the meeting to their homes. Never before was such a buzzing in the public ear. What came to be known as the "Giles Imperial Municipal Policy" was thenceforward a bone of contention, and a very tough bone it proved. Farmer Giles had fired a shot that was destined to reverberate beyond the boundaries of Snoring Plains until eventually the echo was heard at the foot of the throne.

#### The Ravages of Rust

Continued from Page 46

facts stand out, namely that "durum" wheat proved more resistent to rust than any of our other varieties, and that under the rust conditions that obtained here this year the yield and quality continued to improve until the crop was

#### Unsolved Rust Problems

The four principal unsolved rust problems relating to rust in this climate are (1) Do spores, either the summer or winter ones or both, live thru our winter? (2) Is a second host plant essential to their continued existence here and if so what is it? (3) Can the seed corry the discase within its tissue from carry the disease within its tissues from one generation to the next and (4) by far the most difficult of all) can there be found any practical way of controlling the disease other than by preventative methods?

Concerning the first, it has not been shown that the small spores live thru the winter in climates north of the State of Ohio in America. Nothing definite has been shown regarding how orth the winter andre If either or both our winter season.

or rusted crops should be burned.

Regarding the second point, it has been shown that some forms of rust do not require a second host plant but this has not been proven with respect to all species of rust. If a second host plant is necessary here and we knew what it was we could take steps to

eradicate it. Concerning the third, two investigators have found mycelium resembling that of black rust in the seed of wheat and oats, but most other investigators do not accept this contention and believe the seed is not a carrier of the disease. It ought not to be a difficult

task to settle this point, but it is still in doubt.

With regard to control of the disease, once it has started Carleton has shown that the spores can be killed by the use of certain chemical sprays but he concludes that this procedure would be far from a practical method of control.

#### CONSERVATION OF HUMANITY

With the idea in view of investigating community problems, promoting a more general interest in social welfare and pro-viding expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing the governments of the three Prairie Provinces have organized a Bureau of Social Research, which will be under the joint control of the three provincial governments. ernments.

One of the functions of the bureau is to secure information, and this will be done thru co-operation with public and private agencies and also by special investigations. The information thus secured will be disseminated by means of

cured will be disseminated by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

During the first year two kinds of investigations will be carried on. One will be the care of immigrants, and particular attention will be paid to the Ruthenians who are settled in large numbers in each of the three provinces. The second will be a preliminary inquiry with regard to the proper care of the feeble-minded.

Each of the provinces will have an advisory council that will consist of one cabinet member, the minister of education

advisory council that will consist of one cabinet member, the minister of education and five other members. When each of these councils has been organized, two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will have charge of the general policy of the bureau.

J. S. Woodsworth is the director of the part bureau and the head office is in

the new bureau, and the head office is in Winnipeg, where all the data collected is properly compiled into statistics that

will always be at the disposal of inquirers.

A member of Mr. Woodsworth's staff
has been engaged in investigating conditions in the Ruthenian colony near Vonda, Sask, and other communities will also be visited by trained investigators who will get in touch with the people and report on local conditions. The bureau will also take up the question of legislation designed to remedy the social life of the rural districts and of the provinces as a whole.

The conservation of the human resources of the country, and an endeavor to investigate and determine the way in which these resources can be best developed and conserved will be the sole work of the bureau.

DOLLAR'S NEW IMPORTATION

Unusual interest attaches to the recent importation, in spite of war conditions; by A. L. Dollar, High River, of twelve head of Scottish Clydesdales. Tho not his largest, Mr. Dollar considers this his best importation. These horses were purchased from T. Purdie Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark. Three of them were got by the famous Cawdor Cup Champion, "Scotland Yet" (14839) which sold three years ago for \$8,500. Like their famous sire these colts are weighty stock.

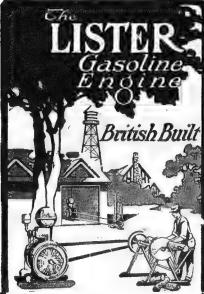
(14839) which sold three years ago for \$8,500. Like their famous sire these colts are weighty stock.

Others in the shipment are by the well-known "Lothian Again" (11,804), and the celebrated "Apukwa" (14,567), the sire of both Cawdor Cup winners in 1915; two are by the noted prize horse, "Scotland's Favorite" (16,818), an equal number by the great, thick horse, "Scotland's Victor" (18,108), whose dam was also a Cawdor Cup Winner; one is by the Glasgow first prize horse "Royal Salute" (14,825), another by the well-known premium horse "Mendel" (14,763), and yet another by the Mid-Calder premium horse "Bonnie Scotland" (16,489) whose produce topped the Lanark sale in one class. A three-year-old and a two-year-old by "Scotland Yet" are out of mares by the invincible "Hiawatha (10,067). These horses are bred for weight and substance, combined with quality: At least four of the sires were bred at Harviestoun from noted prize mares.

SALE, SHOW AND MEETINGS, CALGARY

SALE, SHOW AND MEETINGS, CALGARY
The annual meetings of the various breed associations of Alberta will be held during the week of the Calgary Winter Fair. These are associations of pure bred breeders.
Cattle Breeders' Association—Wed., Dec. 12 Sheep Breeders' Association—Wed., Dec. 13 Swine Breeders' Association—Wed., Dec. 13 Horse Breeders' Meeting. There be an Auction Sale of beef females and fat stock at the same time. Catalogs may now be had on application to the Secretary, Exhibition Grounds, Calgary.

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alta., has just returned from Eastern Canada with a new shipment of Shires.



OVER TEN THOUSAND IN USE

Equipped with high tension magneto ignition (no batteries) and automatic lubricating. Sold under the "Lister" guarantee and give years of satisfactory service. Savas its cost over and over again by doing your work in less time and cutting down farm help.

Send for full particulars.

#### OTHER LISTER LINES

Lister Ideal Threshers
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Lighting Plants
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Lister Non-Automatic Electric
Lighting Plants
Write for Prices and Catalog

### . A. LISTER & CO.

WINNIPEG, Dept. 6 ST. JOHN, N.B. TORONTO

# The Cost of Living

It is a significant and gratifying fact that while the cost of everything else in the line of necessity has gone up-the price of one of the chief necessites of all-Life Insurance-has gone down.

To those looking for the best available in Life Insurance, it is sufficient to point to the fact that for nine successive years the public have shown that they consider The Great-West Life Policies unequalled, For nine successive years The Great-West Life has written the largest Canadian business of all the companies.

Policies are inexpensive—liberalprofitable—arranged to cover all needs. Ask for personal information, stating age.

#### THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Dept. 447 HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG While they last -- Vest Pocket Memo Book-Free on request

#### Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER AND EGGS. Ship us your supply at once. As the weather is now cool you can ship your poultry dressed if carefully packed. It is necessary that all your poultry is fattened before shipping.

#### Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Under Control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

### **Dressed Poultry**

Butter, Eggs and all Farm Produce wanted. HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

ALEX. COOPER 376 PORTAGE AVE. WIN

#### PROPOSED BRITISH WAR COUNCIL

critical situation has developed in the British government. For some time of the leading newspapers complaining that inefficiency, lack of initiative and slowness in reaching decisions was apparent in the conduct of matters directly affecting the carrying on of the war. On Sunday, December 3, it was announced that "Premier Asquith, with a view to the most effective prosecution of the war, has decided to advise His Majesty the King to consent to the reconstruction of the government." Nothing definite is known at the moment as to just how "the reconstruction of the government" will be accomplished. Whether it just means rechuffling of poets or compthing more

a reshuffling of posts or something more drastic is not yet apparent.

The political correspondents concur that the crisis will result in the constitution of a small war council of four or five members, exclusive of naval and military advisors for a more vigorous military advisers, for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Their informaof this council differs considerably regarding certain prospective members, especially with reference to Mr. Asquith's inclusion therein.

#### FIGHTING IN GREECE

According to a despatch from London, England, dated December 2, after a day of terror in Athens, in which Venizelists fought Royalists, and Greek troops fired on Entente forces which had landed, according to Vice-Admiral DuFournet, to maintain order, a truce was arranged. King Constantine finally agreed to surrender six batteries of mountain guns instead of the ten originally demanded by the Allies, and the latter are withdrawing their troops.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE FOR RUSSIA

An event surpassing in far-reaching An event surpassing in lar-reaching importance the actual military operations of the war comes today, December 3, in the public announcement by the new Russian premier, Alexander Trepoff, that by an agreement concluded in 1915, and subsequently adhered to by Italy, the Allies definitely established Russia's right to Constantinople and the Straits. The evistence of this agreement has been for existence of this agreement has been for a long time alleged, but never before was it thus publicly and formally admitted. Simultaneously, while the fate of Bucharest is still hanging in the balance, comes the news that Russia—which has been account in some questers of failing

been accused in some quarters of failing to render assistance to its sorely-pressed ally—is making heroic efforts to turn the tide of events in Roumania, in addition to exerting vigorous pressure against Falkenhayn in Moldavia, where the Russians have gained a footing at Kirlibaba, and the battle is continuing with the utmost energy.

#### GUARD -AGAINST ROUP

Fully 75 per cent. of the farmers and poultrymen of this country calmly submit to an annual invasion of roup, or some closely allied respiratory disease, into their flock. This disease is second to white diarrhoea in its mortality. Roup is always most prevalent in the fall, attacking the birds at a time of lowest body vitality, at the close of a long season of egg production, or during the moulting period. The sharp, chilly nights of late fall and occasional damp, rainy days are also conducive to the disease, for it frequently finds conditions made more favorable for its development

By colds and exposure.

Roup is an infectious disease. While comfortable houses, freedom from drafts, plenty of exercise and wholesome food will go a long way toward prevention, it is not sufficient. One of the chief means of communication of the disease germs is thru the drinking water. The following antiseptic is one of the most effective:—In the bottom of a quart jar put a layer of potassium permanganate crystal and add cold water, always being careful to keep more crystals than the water will dissolve. This will constitute your stock solution, and from this jar add just enough liquid to give the drinking water a deep violet color. This will mean one or two teaspoonsfuls to a ten-

quart pail.

Make it a practice of not allowing your birds to drink any water without this antiseptic, and you have taken a big step in preventing roup.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural Col-

# It's a Williams

A STANDARD CANADIAN PRODUCT



to your Local Store

The Williams Shoe combines style and comfort with good leather and honest workman-When you buy this brand you get full value for your money. Ask your dealer for the

That means a big saving to you

Williams Shoe -tell him nothing else will do. They can be bought at the leading stores from coast to coast.

We carry a large stock at Regina for the convenience of your local dealer - this ensures prompt service to you. Buy now, for shoes will be scarce and much higher in price.

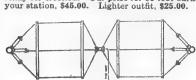
# WILLIAMS SHOE LIMITED

BRAMPTON, ONT.

REGINA, SASK.



Extra heavily constructed and specially suitable to Western conditions. Can be supplied to run on practically all makes of steel track. It has an 18 inch wheel tread on the track. We also carry the B.T. Single Rail Steel Track. Stronger and heavier than any other. The B.T. Centre Trip Sling 5 and 6 foot made with best rope and maple slats. Outfit complete, car track, slings and rope equipment, ready for erection. Our price for 50 foot barn, F.O.B. your station, \$45.00. Lighter outfit, \$25.00.



#### HYGIENE SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSET

An absolute necessity where there is no running water. Big size, 8% gallon tank, \$7.95, F.O.B. Saskatoon. Smaller size, no door or air vent which we do not recommend.

#### MANURE CARRIER

Give us size of your barn and layout that you like. We will draw plan and send price complete for equipment F.O.B. your nearest station.

#### HAY BALING WIRE

Soft black wire, put up in coils or cut in 9½ or 10 foot lengths with loop all ready for machine. Per lb. F.O.B. Saskatoon, 6½ cents.

#### STEEL STALLS

Galvanized 2 inch tubing, including 1 post, 1 partition, sufficient head rail. 1 cement clevis, 1 top clamp, 1 stanchion rest and 1 stanchion. Stall complete (including stanchion), F.O.B. your nearest station, \$2.50.

#### IDEAL FENCING

We have a good stock of all No. 9 heavily galvanized in many styles. Buy now at old prices for your spring needs. FREE BOOK on complete barn and stable equipment. Write for it. We carry everything in farmers' hardware; get our prices.

Saskatoon Hardware Co. Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.



# ne Farmers' Market

#### WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 4, 1916)
Wheat—There was a noticeable absence of strength in last week's markets. The receipts were generous and steady and the demand was only fair. The Imperial Government's agent was in the market each day, but his requirements appeared to be more than offset by the offerings and prices therefore sagged. Speculators are said to be pretty well out of the market, altho there are probably some short interests. With the close of navigation in the near future there seems every probability of further declines unless some new feature appears to change the situation.

Oats—The decline in the oats prices for the week was also quite large. Both December and May futures are down 51 cents from a week ago, and with the present condition of the wheat market will likely show further declines. This also applies to barley, which shows lower prices, especially for the lower grades.

grades.

In the flax market prices have been fairly steady with a moderate amount of trading.

	FULUM	773	3.6
Wheat-	Nov.	Dec.	May
	188 ± 191	184 185 185 179	181 184
Nov. 28	1008	1071	1041
Nov. 28 Nov. 29 Nov. 30	191	1001	1041
37 00	1871	1858	184
MOA On	701.4	170	181
Dec. 1		TIGHT	
Dec. 1			179
Dec. 2		170	1781
Dec. 4	1891	176 186 112	
Week ago	1894	1861	1851
AA GANT WING	2003	1101	114
Year ago		TIME	YAZ F
Oats-			
Owns.		591	611
Nov. 28		00	
Nov 20		59 59 58	62
1404. 99		501	621
Nov. 80		501	
Dec. 1		994	61
Dec. 2		58	604
Dec. 2			
Dec. 4		57	63
XIVla ann		61 ¥	634
AA GON WEO		61	43
Week ago Year ago		ari	40.1
Nov. 28	255	2521	259
Nov. 28	200	OFF	
Nov. 29	208	255	263
Morr 20	257	2561	264
7404. 90	200	258	264
Dec. I		AUG 1	
Dec. 2		256 255 255 255	265
13 4		255	265
Dec. 4	254	251	260
Week ago	204		
Year ago		182	190
MINNEAPOLIS	CASH	RALES	
MINNEAPOLIS	CALSES !	9)	
(Sample Mark	cet, Dec	. 4)	
No. 1 hard wheat			DI.02
Mr. 1 Mrs. subset 2 cars			1.80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars			1 7701
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.101
Mr. 1 Man wheat 4 cars			1.751
140. 1 1401. WILLOWS, 2 Oct.			
			1 734
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No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.78
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.73
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car No. 3 wheat, 1 car			1.73
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No. 3 wheat, 1 car Sample grade wheat, 3 car Sample grade wheat, 1 car No grade wheat, 1 car No grade wheat, 1 car No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car No. 2 mixed durum wheat No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car No grade durum wheat, 1 car No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car No. 3 hard winter wheat, No. 3 hard winter wheat, No. 3 hard winter wheat, No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car Mill cats, 1 car Mill cats, 1 car	i car, i car, l car, l car, l car, l car, l car, Mi car, Mi car, Mi car, Mi	fontana outana outana	1 .60 1 1 .50 1 1 .67 1 .68 1 .36 1 .34 1 .08 1 .36 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .08 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1 .34 1

WINNIPEG FUTURES_

No. 4 s	white o	oats, 1 car ats, 1 car	Laterate and a	
No. 2 r	ve. 1.9	ar, to arrive 00 bu., to ar	Tive	9. 1.41
No gra	de rve.	1 car		1 . 40
No gra	de barl	ey, i car		
No. 5 l	barley,	1 car		1.02
		1 car		
		, 1 car		
Sample	barley	, 3 cars , 1 car		
No 1 6	Har na	rt sacks		2.72
No. 1 (	flax. 70	bu., to arr	iva	
No. 1 f	flax. 1 c	ar, dockage		
No. 1	flax. 1 c	ar, dockage		2 . 81
W. D. CORNERS W.	110m	THE PART A	THE THAT A TOO	R STOCK
INTER	COR	FERMINAL of grain in it	ELEVATO	inel elevator
during	the we	ek ending W	adnosday N	Jovember 20
Ele-	the we	Rec'd dur-	Ship'd dur-	Now in
		2000 0 000	-Lacons	store
vator	Grain	ing week I	IIIE WEEK	a store
vator	Grain	ing week	ing week	store
Moose				
Moose Jaw	Wheat	103,235.50	104,305.10	278,560.4
Moose Jaw	Wheat Oats		104,305.10	278,560.4 60,342.1
Moose Jaw	Wheat Oats Barley	103,235.50 14,350.10	104,305.10	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2
Moose Jaw	Wheat Oats	103,235.50	104,305.10	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2
Moose Jaw "	Wheat Oata Barley Flax	103,235.50 14,350.10	104,305.10	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2
Moose Jaw "	Wheat Oata Barley Flax	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08	104,305.10	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3
Moose Jaw " Saska- toon	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08	104,305.10 	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3
Moose Jaw 44 46 Saska- toon	Wheat Oata Barley Flax	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08	104,305.10	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4
Moose Jaw " " Saska- toon	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20	104,305.10 51,068.50	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4
Moose Jaw 44 45 Saska- toon	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20	104,305.10 51,068.50	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4
Moose Jaw  " " Saska- toon " " Calg-	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20	104,305.10	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4 1,607.1
Moose Jaw " " Saska- toon " " Calg- ary	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20	104,305.10 51,068.50 21,939.00	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4 1,607.1
Moose Jaw	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20 	104,305.10 51,068.50 21,939.00 9,615.00	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.1 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4 1,607.1
Moose Jaw  " " " Saskatoon " " " Calg- ary "	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oate Barley	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20 12,932.00 25,383.00	104,305.10 51,068.50 21,939.00	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.6 856.4 1,607.1 155,565.0 85,500.0
Moose Jaw  ##  Saska- toon  Calg- ary  ##	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20 	104,305.10 51,068.50 21,939.00 9,615.00	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.1 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4 1,607.1
Moose Jaw  ##  Saska- toon  ##  Calg- ary ##  ##	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Tim-	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20 	51,068.50 21,939.00 9,615.00 2,574.00	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.0 856.4 1,607.1 155,565.0 85,500.0
Moose Jaw	Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat Oats Barley Flax Wheat	103,235.50 14,350.10 1,846.08 48,737.30 45,570.20 12,932.00 25,383.00	51,068.50 21,939.00 9,615.00 2,574.00	278,560.4 60,342.1 714.2 2,628.3 87,279.0 64,180.6 856.4 1,607.1 155,565.0 85,500.0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET	
Liverpool, Dec. 2Market strong.	
Close	Prev.
	\$2.35
	2.35
No. 1 Nor., Manitoba 2.464	2.451
London Cargoes	_
No. 1 Nor., Manitoba (afloat) 2.431	
No. 2 Nor., Manitoba (afloat) 2.40	
Liverpool Cargoes	
No. 1 hard winter (afloat) 2.221	** : * *
Note-These prices are approximately the	
of wheat at the rate of exchange of \$4.76 for	r spots,
and \$4.74 for cagoes. Rate of exchange	is not
furnished by BroomhallManitoba Free F	Tess.
Idinated by Broomson: Interest 2 and 2	a owner
STOCKS IN TERMINALS	
To at William Describer 1 1010	
Fort William, December 1, 1916.—	
This Year Last Voca	
This Year LastYear	•
1 hard 17,070.20 Last rear	344.40
1 Nor. 1.189,997.40 2.434	041 10

Note—These prices are approximate of wheat at the rate of exchange of and \$4.74 for cagoes. Rate of furnished by Broomhall.—Manito	f \$4.76 for spots, exchange is not
STOCKS IN TERMIN Fort William, December 1, 491 1916 Wheat	
This Year	LastYear
1 hard 17,070.20	62,344.40
1 Nor 1,189,997.40	2,434,041.10
2 Nor 2,071,189.30	1,870,236,20
3 Nor 2,007,231.20	1,166,269.10
No. 4 1,214,760.40	
Others 6,019,480.20	2,590,738.50

	,
This week 12,519,729.5	io This week 9,234,914.30
Last week 14,172,716.4	
Decrease . 1,652,986 .	O Decrease 8,810,439.10
	Oats
1 C.W 22,024 .2	98,936.16
2 C.W 1,976,981 .1	3 1,696,153.03
3 C.W 793,646.0	
Ex. 1 fd 791,489	217,171.15
Others 2,635,121.0	1,476,812.22
	_
This week 6,219,263.0	9 This week 4,647,593.11
Last week 5,476,733	
Dabt week 0,310,100.	7
Increase . 742,529 .:	2 Increase 573,210.30
Barley	Flaxseed
3 C.W 64,467.0	3 1 N.W.C. 592,933.21
4 C.W 269,292.	
Rej 96,964.	
Feed 362,099.0	
Others 118,630	
Others Ito,000.	20
MILL	12 This week 913,085.31
This week 911,453.	
Last week 1,054,742.	Dast week 1,200,011.02
Decrease . 143,289.	03 Decrease . 287,292.01
	Last year's
Last year's	
total 1,028,696.	It (00mi 000,010.00
CITT	DATEMPO

				8	H	PMENTS	
				-		1916-Lake	1915-Lake
Wheet						7,479,678.00	19,925,847.00
Oate						1,255,746.12	2,235,707.00
Barley						442,268.12	274,937.00
Flor						559,940.15	250,033.00
L'IOLE			٠.	٠.	• •	1916-Rail	1915-Rail
Wheat .						235,531.00	89.617.00
Oats			٠.		•	150,114.01	53,312 00
Barley .			• •	• •	٠.	25,932.20	7.419.00
Flax				٠.			3,548.00
LINK						200.20	0,
	CAI	NT A	m	r A	NF	VISIBLE SUI	PPLY
XX71-						nber 1, 1916	
AA GOK	ena	mf	, 1	Je	UGI	Wheet I, 1910.	to Barley

CANADIAN VISIBI	1916	
Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter 12,519,729 In Vessels in Can.	6,219,263	911,453
Ter. Harbors 6,978,787	11,125,365	615,399
Total	17,345,628	1,526,852
At Buffalo and Du- luth 6,184,786	1,514,964	29,000
Total this week 25,683,302 Total last week 25,848,922 Total last year 21,988,940	17,261,141	1,636,202

#### The Livesteck Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Cattle prices slumped 25 to 50 cents last week due to unprecedented congestion, over 180,000 having reached this market in two weeks. Cattle had to be shipped out to Kansas City. On November 27 a load of choice Herefords, averaging 1,627 pounds, sold ast \$12.35, a new record. Others sold near this mark. Low quality stuff was very much off. The high price of feed is handicapping the feeder movement and the demand is slack.

Swine prices are steadily advancing and market men are predicting a high level of prices all winter. Packers buy very readily on every break in prices. Every pound of hog product that can secure vessel accommodation is being sent across the Atlantic, says the Breeders' Gazette. Last week exports were 8,377,000 lbs. of lard and 19,376,000 lbs. of meat.

Army horse purchases have been cut down in price and quality demands are even more exacting than before. Prices are \$150-\$165.

#### Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from November 28 to December 4 inclusive

Date	1.	2*	8.	WHEAT	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	BAR No 4	LEY Rej.	Feed	1 NW	FL 2 CW	AX 8CW	Rej.
Nov. 28 29 30 Dec. 1 2 4 Week ago Year ago	188   191   187   181   180   177   189   112	1851 188 1841 1781 1771 1741 1861 1091	1801 183 1791 1731 1721 1681 1911	165 166 159 158 158 155 167 103	144 140 140 135 135	1101 1081 981 961	100 90 90 91 100	60 60 59 58 57 62 42	59 59 59 58 56 56 55 61 41	591 591 591 581 561 551 611 411	58 58 58 57 56 55 60 391	57 57 57 56 55 55 59	112 108 112 110 110 108 110	100 98 96 95 95 95 95	86 82 83 83 83 80 88	86 82 83 80 80 80 80	255 258 256 256 256 256 255 254 183	252 255 253 253 252 252 251 180	227 230 2282 228 2271 227 226	

#### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Last week 14,172,716.40	Last week 18,045,353.40
Decrease . 1,652,986.50	Decrease 8,810,439.10
1 C.W. 22,024 22 2 C.W. 1,976,981 13 3 C.W. 793,646 .08 Ex. 1 fd. 791,489 31 Others 2,635,121 .03	98,936.16 1,696,153.03 1,158,517.23 217,171.15 1,476,812.22
This week 6,219,263.09 Last week 5,476,733.31	This week 4,647,593.11 Last week 4,074,382.15
Increase . 742,529.12	Increase 573,210.30
3 C.W. 64,467.03 4 C.W. 269,292.30 Rej. 96,964.21 Feed 362,099.08 Others 118,630.28	1 N.W.C. : 592,933.21 2 C.W. : 271,248.45 3 C.W. : 28,549.15 Others : 20,354.06
This week 911,453.42 Last week 1,054,742.45	This week 913,085.31 Last week 1,200,377.32
Decrease 143,289.03 Last year's 1,028,696.17	Decrease . 287,292.01 Last year's total 596,970.35

total	۰	0		ī	,,	r	æ	,	U	y	υ.		16	_		al	4	20	υ,σ		. 00	
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													191	Б-	-La	ke		191				
Wheat													7,47	9,	678.	00		,92				
Date													1,25	5,	746.	12		2,23				
Barley										,			44	2,	268.	12					.00	
lax	i	ì	į										55	9,	940.	15					.00	
													191	B-	–Ra	il 🕝		191				
Wheat															531.						.00	
ats													15		114.						00	
Barley													2		932.						.00	
lax															230.	47			3,5	48	.00	
												_			-							

CANADIAN VISIBLE Week ending December 1, Wheat		Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter12,519,729 In Vessels in Can.		911,453
Ter. Harbors 6,978,787 Total		1.526.852
At Buffalo and Du- luth 6,184,786		29,000
Total this week 25,683,302 Total last week 25,848,922 Total last year 21,988,940	17,261,141	1,636,202

At Midland and Tiffin there are 988,012 bushels U.S. oats in bond.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES
Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Dec. 2, were:—
Cash Grain     Winnipeg     Minneapolis       1 Nor. wheat     \$1.80 \ \$1.81       2 Nor. wheat     1.77 \ \$1.77       3 Nor. wheat     1.72 \ \$1.74       3 white oats     .56 \ \$4.9 \ \$80-110       Barley     .80-110     .76-110       Flax, No. 1     2.56     2.81 \ \$1.81
Futures—Dec. wheat 1.78 1.76 May wheat 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79 1.79

#### WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Dec. 4.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 4,800; calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 600; hogs, 4,500.

Receipts the end of last week were liberal and there was a decidedly easier fealing to trade, specially on the medium grade butchers and cows, Choice fat cattle were scarce and there was little change on this class. On moderate receipts the first of this week there was no improvement in prices. Few cattle are good enough to bring \$7.00 or better, while medium butcher steers are quotable from \$6.00 to \$6.05 Best fat cows will bring \$5.75 to \$6.25. There is little change in trade on buils or oxen. The stocker and feeder trade is somewhat slow and only the real choice kind will bring \$6.00 or better. We look for a good trade next week, especially for choice fat cattle. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

There is a good demand for good quality sheep and lambs, best quality lambs going from \$10.78

cattle. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$5.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

There is a good demand for good quality sheep and lambs, beat quality lambs going from \$10.75 to \$11.25 and handy weight fat sheep from \$8.50 to \$9.00.

The hog market closed last week at \$10.35 for selects fed and watered. Trade opened Monday, this week at \$10.35, holding steady Tuesday, advancing Wednesday to \$10.50, holding steady at this figure the balance of the week.

CALGARY

Calgary, Dec. 2.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 617; cattle, 2,688; hogs, 2,330; sheep, 3,166. This week a year ago: Horses, 337; cattle, 2,701; hogs, 3,467; sheep, 710.

Considering that P. Burns & Co. were practically the only buyers of fat cattle operating on the yards this week, prices held fairly steady, altho they did not hold to last week's records on fancy stuff. About the best average price on top steers was \$6.90 with \$6.25 for fat heifers, and \$6.00 the extreme top on fancy cows. Bulls and oxen sold lower for the want of outside buyers. Stock-cattle sold lower, average good two year old steers selling for \$6.40 against \$8.600 a week ago for the same weights and qualities. The stuff was not as strong, with heavy supplies of heifers and, cows on the market. There was continued keen demand for calves. (Prices this week a year ago, \$6.00 for top steers; \$8.75 for select hogs). We handled 15 per cent. of the cattle and 29 per cent. of the hogs went to local plants, proving they used them and have an immediate outlet for tremendous quantities of pork thru their packing houses. There were very light shipments of hogs East.

# **Country Produce**

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Is the same price as a week ago, i.e., 35 cents for No. 1 or the best dairy. Calgary is from one to two cents higher, being 35-37 cents. At Regina the same butter is over 40 cents. Butter is 10 cents or 40 per cent. higher here than a year ago.

is 10 cents or 40 per cent. higher here than a year ago.

Eggs—Are 50 cents at Winnipeg and Regina, and 40 cents at Calgary. The former prices are 10 to 12 cents or 25 per cent. higher than a year ago. It is worth noticing that new laid eggs are 10 to 15 cents higher than anything that can not be classed as new laid.

Dressed Poultry—There is little or no change in dressed poultry prices. A fair number of these are reaching the market and most of them are now dressed. This is the only desirable way to ship at present.

now dressed. This is the only desirable with ship at present.

FLOUR BACK TO \$9.60

Following the wheat market, flour has come down in price 30 cents a barrel for the top_grades, making the price now \$9.60 a barrel.

LIVESTOCK	Dec. 2	ipeg Year Ago	Toronto Dec. 1	Calgary Dec. 2	Chicago Nov .80	St. Paul Nov. 30
Cattle Choice steers Best butcher steers Fair to good butcher steers. Good to choice fat cows. Medium to good cows Common cows Canners Good to choice heifers Fair to good heifers Best oxen Best butcher bulls Common to bologns bulls Fair to good feeder steers  " stocker steers Best milkers and springers (each) Fair milkers and springers (each)	8 0 8 0 6 85-7 25 6 25-6 75 6 20-6 00 5 75-6 25 4 .75-5 50 4 .00-4 .50 3 .00-3 .75 6 .00-6 .50 5 .75-6 .25 5 .25-6 .00 4 .25-5 .00 5 .00-6 .00 868-885	8 o 8 o 6 28-6 50 5 75 6 00 5 25-5 50 4 75-5 00 5 25-5 75 4 75-6 00 5 25-5 75 4 75-8 00 5 75-8 00 5 75-8 50 8 45-875	\$ 0 \$ c 8.25-8.78 7 50-8.25 6 26-7 00 5 00-6.25 4.25-5.25 3.50-4.20 6.00-6.50 4.25-5.06 6.00-6.50 4.25-5.75 5.25-5.75 \$78-\$1.10 \$50-\$70	\$ c \$ c 6.75-7.00 5 00-6.00 4.25-4.75 4 00-4.25 2.00-3.00 6.00-6.25 5.50-5.50 4.00-5.00 3.50-4.00 6.25-6.40 \$95-\$100 \$55-\$75	\$ c \$ c 11.25-12.35 9.00-11.25 7.10-8.50 5.40-7.15 4.60-5.35 3.50-4.50 7.60-10.75 4.50-7.50 6.75-8.00 4.50-6.50 6.50-7.65 6.50-7.65 6.00-7.00	\$ e \$ c 7.75-9.00 6.00-7.50 6.00-6.75 5.50.6.00 4.75-5.50 3.75-4.75 6.50-7.00 5.00-6.50 5.50-6.00 6.00-6.75 5.00-6.25 \$45-\$80 \$45-\$65
Hegs Choice hogs, fed and watered Light hogs Heavy sows	\$10 50 \$9 90 \$7 00 \$5.80	\$8.75 6.25-7 00 \$4.50	11.25 8.25-9.15 \$7.25	\$10.50	9 55-9 80 8 75-9 30 9 10-9 50 9 90-10 50	8.35-9 25 \$7.50
Sheep and Lambs Choice lambs Best killing sheep ,	10 75-11 25 8.50-9.00	\$8.25 6.50-7.00	11 00-11.75 7.00-9.00		10 50-12 25 6.50-10.00	9 50-11 5 5.50-9.25

Dec. 4   Year Ago   Dec. 1   Dec. 2   Nov. 30   Nov. 28							
No. 1 dairy	COUNTRY PRODUCE						Brandon Nov. 28
No. 1 dairy	D						-
No. 1 dairy				25-	1000	45-	
Eggs (per dos.)   New laid   Soo   38c-40c   40c   50c   37c-40c							
New laid   Soc   38c-40c   40c   50c   37c-40c     Subject to candling   Potaces     In sacks, per bushel, new   Milk and Cream   Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)   47c   40c   40c   75c-90c     Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)   42c   35c   50c   40c   40c   40c     Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)   17c   13c   13c   10c-18c   15c     Ducks   17c   11c   16c-18c   15c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c     Ducks   17c   1	No. I daily	300	240-200	** ***	300-010		******
New laid   Soc   38c-40c   40c   50c   37c-40c     Subject to candling   Potaces     In sacks, per bushel, new   Milk and Cream   Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)   47c   40c   40c   75c-90c     Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)   42c   35c   50c   40c   40c   40c     Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)   17c   13c   13c   10c-18c   15c     Ducks   17c   11c   16c-18c   15c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c   17c   17c   17c     Ducks   17c     Ducks   17c   1	Eggs (per dos.)	,					
Subject to candling		. 50c	38c-40c	40a	40c	50e	
Potaces   In sacks, per bushel, new Mills and Cream   Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)   47c   40e	Subject to candling					37c-40c	
In sacks, per bushel, new Milk and Cream Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)					1	, .	
Milk and Cream   Sweet cream (per lb. but-ter-fat)							
Sweet cream (per lb. but-ter-fat)		70c	50e	55e	- 60¢	75c-90c	4
ter-fat							1
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)   420   35c			40-				
Durposes (per lb. but-ter-fat)   420   35c	Cream for hutten-making		406			******	
ter-int							''
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)   Live   Dressed Poultry   Spring chickens   17c   13c   20c-22c   18c-20c   15c   15c			25c				
Dressed Poultry   Live   180     200-220   180-200   Fowl     140   90-100     170-180   150     150     160-180   200     160-180   200     160-180   180     160-180   180     160-180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180     180				4			
Fow	Dressed Poultry						
Ducks			13c				
Geese	Fowl						
Turkeys							
Hay (per ton) No. 1's No. 1's No. 1's No. 1's No. 1's S11							******
No. 2 Red Top \$8 -\$10 \$14 \$8-\$10 \$11		286			20c-25c		
10.2 red 10p 85810 816 85-810		PO 910					
	No. 2 Upland		\$12	V		\$8	
11 Nr. 0 701   610   610   614	No 2 Timothy	619					
No. 2 Midland \$11	No. 2 Midland	7.2			1		
			4-7-		1		



METALLIC" covered buildings defy the elements

HIS is a strong but a true statement. "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles on the roof, "Empire" Corrugated Iron or "Metallic" Siding on walls, and the building will last for generations. And it will do more than just "last,"—it will be always fireproof, stormproof, lightningproof, neat in appearance, and dry inside. Thirty years of successful use all over Canada prove these statements.

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is always uniform in gauge and size therefore it is easily and quickly laid by even inexperienced labor. Has deep, snug-fitting corrugations and makes a strong, rigid fireproof wall and free you from cracked plaster that needs no paint or repairs. All

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Is fire-proof, neat, easily laid, inex-pensive and durable. It saves you insurance, protects the lives of family—your stock—your goods—from the fire fiend. Our Rock, Brick and Clap-board patterns are sharply embossed and very popular. Write for prices and illustrations.

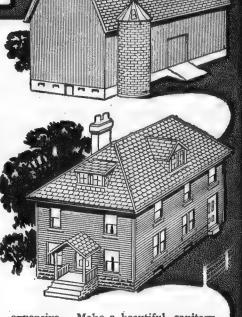
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"Eastlake" Shingles	Empire Silo Roofs	_
Empire Cor. Iron	Acheson Roof Lights	
Metallic Ceilings	Halitus Ventilators	
Metallic Siding	Eave-troughing	Participal (

# Gifts of Real Value in Farm Homes

Gifts of Real Value in Farm

"Our best gifts are like our best friends, possessing qualities of true friendship—genuineness, perr
Fathers and Mothers of our farm homes: Make your Xmas gift to your son or day
From our big illustrated catalog you can easily choose a present that will give lasting pleas
No. 315—Made of good rusest skirting, lances'
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wood stirrups. A very useful sadde \$16,500
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dallas tree, 13 inch for children up to 15 years
of age, round skirts, wool lined, single'rig, buckle
dallas tree, 13 inch for children up to 15 years
of age, round skirts, wool lined, single'rig, buckle
latigoes, stirrup leathers | ½ inches.

Size 34 x 64, 316,75; 34 x 70, 818.25.
All-Wool Lap Rugs.

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No. 1384—Burnished and chased, hand \$2.60
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No. 777—80 in,, brown dack,
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No. 778–80 in, extra beas halped enck with yusset, heavy
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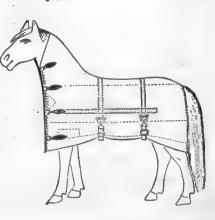
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No. 30—Best russet bridle leather, extra long reins; trimmed with nickel buckles and nickle rosettes. Three widths, ¾ in., \$2.00; \$2.50 ½ in., \$2.25; i in.......

No. 32—Heavy russet bridle leather, wide stamped check and front, basket stamped, reins \$3.25 extra long....



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Surely no stronger tribute can be paid to flour. Who knows flour better than our Western farm women? "GOLD DROP FLOUR" is not just ordinary flour-it possesses all the necessary body-building properties correctly proportioned which render your home-baked products not only deliciously delicate but satisfying! "Gold Drop" is sold on its high baking qualities to people who know.

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Gold Drop Flour comes to you with our guarantee to refund the purchase price if not satisfactory. There's a reason—it is the flour that is always good.

If you have not tested "Gold Drop" yet, don't hesitate any longer. Get your local association together. It will pay you to write us about your next carload now.

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We are the pioneers of cooperative flour.

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--- -48 Inch

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# Fosston Automatic

A Point to Remember

The Fosston Mill stands supreme in the separating of WILD OATS.

Ask the man who operates one.

If your seed is selected or graded 100% good, you will surely have a full crop if the other conditions are

We also have handpower mills in 24inch and 31-inch sizes, for which we can supply an inexpensive power attachment.

Equipped with Closed Elevator, but not shown in cut

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Power Machinery on the farm is the up-to-date way of decreasing labor and increasing efficiency. Farming nowadays has developed into a science—a business if you please, where time is money and where brain work counts as much as in any other line of endeavor.

If you are interested, drop us a card and we will mail full information

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Plan to attend one of the Sixteen

# Short Course Schools in

### AGRICULTURE and HOME ECONOMICS

being held during the present winter at different places in Manitoba under the direction of the Extension Service of Manitoba Agricultural College and authorized by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

#### LIST OF COURSES

**商和商和商和商和商和商和商和商和商** 

The List of Courses is as

WHITEMOUTH-Nov. 27-Dec. 3 BEAUSEJOUR-Dec. 11-23 WINKLER-Dec. 11-23 BRANDON (Field Crops only)-

PLUMAS-Jan. 8-13 SOURIS-Jan. 8-20 GILBERT PLAINS-Jan. 8-20 McCREARY-Jan. 22-Feb. 3 DELORAINE-Jan. 22-Feb. 3 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE—Jan. 22-Feb. 3

HOLLAND-Feb. 19-Mar. 3 KILLARNEY-Feb. 19-Mar. 3 BRANDON-Feb. 19-Mar. 3, ST. PIERRE-Mar. 5-17 BOISSEVAIN-Mar. 5-17 BIRTLE-Mar. 5-17

The Instructors at all of these Short Courses are either graduates of the Agricultural College or are men who have had a wide practical experience in the subject on which they will lecture; consequently those attending can count on securing instruction which they can at once put into practice on

Gas Engine Work will occupy between 40 and 50 per cent. of the time. There will be from three to five instructors present throughout the fortnight, chosen from among the following:-

GAS ENGINES-A. C. Campbell, J. H. Wade, F. F. Parkinson.

LIVE STOCK—A. J. McKay, Geo. H. Jones, Nelson S. Smith, J. R. Bell, F. H. Newcombe.

FIELD CROPS—Prof. T. J. Harrison, Prof. S. A. Bedford, J. A. McGregor, W. T. G. Wiener, D. Patterson.

POULTRY—Prof. M. C. Herner, J. E. Bergey.

HORTICULTURE—A. P. Stevenson, J. A. Neilson.

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A Common Sense Talk On a Very Important Subject -

Its Vital Place In the Dairy and in The Home . . .

HE day has gone when "any old" salt was good enough. A dairyman, for instance, knows nowadays, that the quality of the salt is a highly important factor in the making of good butter.

Hence the remarkable increase during the last few years in the demand for our unequalled brands, especially the following:

### INDSOR DAIRY SALT

The choice of those who take a pride in their butter making, and those who get the best prices in the butter There must be a reason! market.

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Ask the winners at the cheese shows and don't be surprised when you find that almost without exception they use Windsor.

# TABLE SALT

A pure salt for all household purposes, for cooking and for the table. Sold from coast to coast, and a national favorite.

# TABLE SALT

The King of all Table Salts. Never cakes. The finest grade of Windsor Salt with just sufficient magnesium to keep it freerunning in the wettest weather. Strong package with patent aluminum pouring spout.

# THE CANADIAN SALT CO.

LIMITED WINDSOR, ONT.



Made in Canada

# Use Rubber To Save Leather —It Is Needed In The War!

#### Rubber Supply Is Ample Leather is Scarce and Very High

Leather is being worn out faster today than ever before in the history of the world, while production is considerably less than a few years ago. While the consequent shortage is keenly felt by the civilian who has to pay half as much again for his own and his family's shoes, it is even more serious for the Government, which must supply hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

Rubber, too, is being used in enormous quantities on account of the war-one British manufacturer, for instance, is working on a rubber boot order for the army which will take 14,000,000 pounds of rubber, fabric and chemicals. But the supply, thanks to the great rubber plantations in Britain's tropical Dominions, is easily keeping up with the demands, and raw rubber, despite a war tax of 71/2%, is actually cheaper today than before the war. So, though the fabric and chemicals used cost nearly double, rubber footwear has not gone up very much in price.

These conditions naturally are leading thoughtful, thrifty, patriotic Canadians to save leather just as much as possible by wearing rubbers, overshoes, high rubber boots and heavy farm rubbers. In addition to the very substantial saving in cost, rubber footwear has decided advantages for wet or cold weather around the farm or in the woods. The men like its warm, dry comfort under all conditions, and the women like the way it sheds the dirt instead of bringing it in to melt and track around the house. For the children, too, particularly if they are walking a long way to school, rubbers and overshoes mean a great deal in warmth, comfort and protection against colds.

"Doing Without" Rubbers or Overshoes Is Simply Thoughtless Extravagance

# Christmas is at Hand

and with it comes that ever perplexing problem of "what to give." Have you a gift to make, one that you wish to feel certain will please? If so, we are certain nothing would be received with more pleasure and delight than a Ring. We have everything from the inexpensive baby ring at \$1.00 to Diamonds of the purest water at \$300.00.

Baby Ring, engraved with initials..... Gents' Signet Ring, engraved with monogram.....

We carry a full line of badges and souvenirs of the 128th, 210th and 229th

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Moose Jaw, Sask.

DREADNAUGHT



**ENGINES** 

The Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Canada

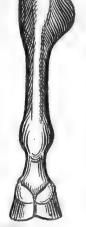
Send me your catalogue of Dreadnaught Engines and your Best-in-the-West Engine Proposition.

Name



# Get Your Horses Sound

Remove blemishes and stop the lameness so that you can get the top price at the sale, or have sound strong horses for next season's work. The time to do this is **Now!** and the best liniment I know of for the purpose is—



#### ABSORBINE TRADE MARK RED, U.S. PAT. OFF.

Absorbine is used by successful breeders year after year. To the owner of high-grade stock, the first requisite for a liniment is that it shall be absolutely safe, and no matter how carelessly used, cannot injure the animal. Absorbine is purely herbal and can do no harm. It does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used. Then they must have results—the liniment must allay pain and take out inflammation and soreness quickly, reduce the swelling and thickened tissue. It must be healing, cooling, soothing and strengthening. Absorbine does all these things quickly and effectively. In addition Absorbine is a positive antiseptic and germicide and when applied to all irritated surfaces, boot-chafes, sores, galls, cuts and lacerations, it kills any germs that may be present; makes the part aseptically clean and causes a healthy healing.

USE ABSORBINE to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections, Strains or Lameness; to repair Strained, Ruptured Tendons, Ligaments or Muscles, to strengthen any part that needs it.

You can buy **Absorbine** at regular dealers, price \$2.00 per bottle, or sent postpald with full instructions. Write me about any special case on which you would like advice.

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Montreal, Can.

# **Dunrobin Clydesdales**

, Hon. W. C. SUTHERLAND (Proprietor) announces a

# SPECIAL OFFERING

Clydesdales

of TWELVE HEAD pure bred, registered Clydesdales, comprising the Stallion "Harviestoun Dale," Four Fillies Two Fillies (rising two) and

Stallion Colt.

The above will be offered for sale by private treaty at stable adjoining residence of Hon. W. C. Sutherland,

24th St. and Spadina Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask., from Jan. 9 to 12

during the Saskatchewan Livestock Convention.

The offering includes the choicely bred imported stallion, "Harviestoun Dale," who has proved to be a very successful breeder; and the great breeding mares, "Ruby," "Maggie Laughlin" and "Miss Lawrence," also the two-year-old daughter of the champion "Craigie Belle." Remember date and place:—

JANUARY 9 to 12

SASKATOON, SASK.

# Fencing for All Purposes There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gates carried by any one company in the Dominion. Every Rod Fully Guaranteed PEERLESS -Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examise any plece of PEERLESS Fence in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade

fence. Address either office, and same will be promptly ferwarded.

Banwell Hoxle Wire Fence Co.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA HAMILTON, ONT.

#### Grain Growers' Annual

Continued from Page 21

opened on March 1 last, and an office secured at the Union stockyards. As was expected, it has been operated to the end of August at a loss for the six months of \$4,317. During the six months the number of cars of livestock handled were as follows:—March, 12; April, 12; May, 14; June, 54; July, 42; August, 62; or a total of 196 cars. This, I may say, we considered satisfactory for a start.

The business handled since the 1st

The business handled since the 1st September, which of course does not enter into the accounts we are considering, has shown a very substantial increase. The number of cars handled for September were 100 and October 202. This department is doing considerable educational work in the way of showing farmers how to form livestock shipping associations and ship their stock so that they can get the most out of it. There is no doubt that in the past a good many farmers selling stock in the country, either hogs or cattle, have not received the full value of their stuff for the reason that they were out of touch with the markets and had to accept the prices that were offered by the cattle buyers or drovers.

#### Grain Growers' Export Co.

The Grain Growers' Export Co., which is another subsidiary company of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., has, considering everything, had another successful year. The difficulties of carrying on the export business under the war conditions prevailing have been numerous, and in the face of these your directors consider satisfactory results have been obtained. You will recall that the profits at the end of the year's business a year ago were about \$530,000. Subsequent to this the Dominion Government imposed a business profits war tax on the profits of all companies with a capitalization of \$50,000 and over. Under this tax a deduction from the net profits of any company equal to 7 per cent. on the paid up capital, reserve and surplus funds is allowed, and the profit remaining after this deduction is made is subjected to a tax of 25 per cent. This tax was made retroactive to the 1st January, 1915, or from the accounting period within the six months prior to that. The amount of tax that we were assessed on the profits of the Export Company of last year, after making the deductions referred to, is

we were assessed on the profits of the Export Company of last year, after making the deductions referred to, is approximately \$130,000.

While the volume of business handled by the Export Company during the past year ending August 10 was greatly in excess of the volume handled in the first year of the re-organized operation, the profits were considerably less. After providing \$130,000 for government war tax for last year and \$30,000 tax for the current year in the Export Company, the profits remaining amounted to slightly over \$166,000. As above referred to, the difficulties of operating this business in war time are many and the directors thought it was advisable to retain this profit in the Export Company's business and make no distribution of it. For that reason no dividend has been paid by the Export Company in the present year.

#### Grain Growers Guide

The Public Press Limited, which publishes The Grain Growers' Guide, for the year ending May 31 showed a profit of \$9,917.64. As you are aware, the publication of The Guide has been the unprofitable part of this business from the first, and it is gratifying to be able to state that it is steadily improving its position each year. From present indications of the monthly progress of the business, we are hopeful that this part of the business will show a profit when we close the next year of the Public Press Limited on May 31, despite the fact that the paper upon which The Guide is printed has advanced in cost over 100 per cent.

Steps have been taken to provide a new building for The Guide and the Public Press, as both branches of the business have entirely outgrown the present quarters in which they are accommodated.

#### The Company's Finances

During the year now under review the company has had no difficulty in arranging the necessary finances to handle its grain. The fact that we were also financing the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company made our requirements very considerably larger, and perhaps the best evidence of the growth of the company's business lies in the fact that just prior to the opening of navigation last spring, when our money requirements were at

#### THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

# **Gaustic Balsam**

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old the Sores, Bruises, or the Wounds, Felons Exterior Cancers, Boils Human Bunions CAUSTIC BALSAM has Body a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does to contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

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REMOVES THE SORENESS.-STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Corphill, Ter.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did
my rheumstism more good than \$120.00 paid in
doctor's bills."
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent
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# **Daily Market**

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

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Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
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# Edmonton Stock Yards

Edmonton, Alberta



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their highest, the company had borrowed almost \$5,000,000, which we think affords a fair indication of the standing and osition of the company in the business life of the community.

#### Alberta Co-operative Co.

Our relationship with the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company has continued very satisfactory during the present year. That company had to surmount considerable difficulties as a result of the first two years of its operation, and we are very glad to be able to say that it has done so very successfully. As you are aware, we have acted as selling agents for the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company in handling their grain in Winnipeg, and our relationship with them during the past year has been most cordial thruout.

#### The Bonus System

During the year the directors decided that the employees of the company should receive some recognition for their service to it, in addition to the salaries they are drawing, and a system of bonus was worked up whereby over \$21,000 of the present year's profits will be distributed among over 200 employees. It is not necessary to deal with the details of this further than the details of this further than to state that the directors believe that the best interests of the com-pany will be served by attaching to it as permanent employees those who have given satisfactory service to it. They think the bonus system is in every way admîrable.

#### Profit and Loss

Looking first at the profit and loss side of the statement, we find that the profits for the year, after deducting all expenses on hand, but without deducting government war tax for the current year, are \$572,804. The gross income of the company from all souces was \$1,566,452.62 as against \$880,436.02 for the previous year. The total expenses of all kinds, including provision for bad debts and depreciation, was \$994,997.20 as against \$650,649.10 of a year ago. The adjustments between the premiums on stock sold and the organization expenses, after deducting the grants to The Guide and Grain Growers' Associations of \$19,500, and charges which are applied back to the credit of profit and loss account of \$3, of the statement, we find that the profits credit of profit and loss account of \$3,-075.84, give \$1,348.91, which added to the difference between the gross revenue and gross expenses just mentioned, for the year under review gives a profit of \$572,804.33.

Turning to the statement of assets and liabilities, we have an opportunity to ascertain the state of business health of the company. The first thing that strikes one in comparison between our present statement and the one of a year ago is the very substantial increase in the com-pany's assets, which have grown from

\$1,619,000 in round figures to \$2,900,000, an increase of over \$1,300,000.

The paid up capital stock has increased from \$867,422, at which it stood at the end of the previous business year, to \$1,073,179, or over \$205,000.

There was at August 31 capital sub-

There was at August 31 capital subscribed, but unpaid, of over \$366,000, and we expect to get in a very fair share of this during the present year

#### Distribution of Profits

From the profits of the present year above mentioned, \$105,500 has been appropriated for purposes of dividend, which has been paid; and \$217,159.38 has been transferred from the balance to reserve, bringing the latter up to \$600,000. Out of the amount remaining, \$104,-281.74 has been set saids to pay what is 381.74 has been set aside to pay what is estimated will be required for war tax for the current year, leaving slightly over \$151,000 at the credit of the profit and loss account.

Turning to a somewhat closer examination of the items under "investments," which in the company's balance sheet amount to over \$1,400,000, a word or two may be of interest. The large items are as follows:— Home Bank of Canada. . \$139,066.00

Stock in The Grain Growers'
Export Co. 300,000.00 Public Press Ltd. 75,500.00 28,000.00 Public Press Ltd.
Grain Growers' B.C. Agency.
Traders' Building Association
This latter represents the
amount of stock the company holds in the present
Grain Exchange Building.
Winning Grain and Produce 4,472.00

Winnipeg Grain and Produce Clearing Association 2.200.00 Memberships in Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Calgary

Exchange, Vancouver Exchange and Fort William 267,30.00 Exchange 2....

### real features and the property of the property Complete Crushing

At 'Way Down Prices

Here's an All-Stover Outfit, consisting of: 10-in. Crusher, 9½ H.P. \$276.45 

Drive Belt Given Free for the Next 30 Days



10 in. .....\$38.95 | 8 in. .....\$32.95 Concave Grinders 

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Power Washing Machine Outfit Consisting of: 1½ H.P. Engine, Washing Ma-

Engine, Wash chine and Belt. Complete ..... \$60.50

Stover Power Washing Machine, \$22.00



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Will develop at least 10 per cent, over rated horse power. They are built by one of the world's biggest gasoline engine manufac-turers. A standard for other engine makers to go by.

 1½ H.P. With Webster Magneto
 \$ 50.00

 2½ H.P. With Webster Magneto
 68.00

 5 H.P. With Webster Magneto
 142.50

 H.P. With Webster Magneto

9½ H.P. With Webster Magneto 237.50 We have a good Grinder, which we recommend for use with our 11 H.P. En-

Ask us about our Excelsior Junior Feed Cutters, also Saw Frames and Blades. Get our catalog-Free.

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd. 8th and Pacific Aves. BRANDON, Man.

Canada's Largest Hereford Herd

Comprising over 500 head of pure bred registered Herefords and uniting the best blood of Great Britain and America.

#### EVERY ANIMAL HARDY RANGE BRED

Breeder of Western Fair Champions Both in Breeding and Fat Stock Classes

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Year Round

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Crossfield,

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Covers

6,000

Acres.

Stock

Ranges all

A Willow Springs Quartet. Left to right: "Willow Springs Sea Queen," "Sally III," "Willow Springs Jean," "Fairfax Perfection."

"BEAU PERFECTION 11th" "GOVERNOR HADLEY"

Herd Headed by the Noted Sires "DRUMSTICKS" "FAIRFAX PERFECTION"

Two year old and yearling bulls from the above sires for immediate sale. Intending buyers will save money by making their selection now. Farmers are cordially invited to inspect the herd. Can supply breeding stock of all ages.



The Home of the Willow Springs Herefords, Crossfield, Alberts

Cherenter de la company de

Write or phone FRANK appointment

636 11th Avenue West

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Calgary, Alta.

# Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch Stallions

If you want a choicely bred, good quality draft stallion of any of these breeds we can sell you the right horse to suit you. We have had a lifetime's experience in the business. Our horses are all absolutely guaranteed. cidedly in your interest to write us before buying.

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Edmonton

#### Mammoth Pure Bred Registered CLYDESDALES AND **Auction Sales** SHORTHORNS .

Instructions from Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Hon. Duncan Marshall, P. M. Bredt & Co., Yule & Bowes, David Thorburn and W. S. McKinnon

At Midway Stables, Calgary— Wednesday, Dec. 13 85 HEAD SHORTHORNS Thursday, Dec. 14
45 HEAD CLYDESDALES

At Exhibition Grounds, Calgary-Friday, Dec. 15 125 HEAD SHORTHORNS 50 CLYDESDALES 22 HACKNEYS AND PONIES

J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer, Calgary

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday Horses at LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE
Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.
P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# STAR" WINDMILLS

There is a vast difference in the brilliance of the stars, likewise there are windmills and windmills. The physical defects may not be apparent at the time of purchase—only time will tell. In Western Canada perhaps no other farm machinery is subjected to continual exposure—sunshine—hall—hurricane—cyclone—snow and frost. The "Star" windmill is built to withstand all weathers. Every nut, every bolt, is galvanized. In brief, it is a lifetime investment at a small comparative first cost.

"NO - OIL - EM"

"NO - OIL - EM" BEARINGS

These bearings only require oiling once a year, and are the only suitable bearings for windmills. They will not rust, corrode, expand or contract. time in watching, and ensures smooth, noiseless running, stand idle for months, and the bearings will not run dry.



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#### WIND FORCE IS CHEAP-MAKE USE OF IT

The "Star" Windmill develops the cheapest power on the farm. The great wind gathering capacity of its wheel, and the absence of friction, makes it pump in light breezes. It is self-governing. You need the "Star"—you know that its purposes are inexhaustible. Just to quote a few. Pumps water for DRINKING, CLEANING and SANITARY PURPOSES—Water for the STOCK—Water for IRRIGATION—WIII GRIND your FEED—Run the CREAM SEPARATOR and CHURN—SAW WOOD and take the DRUDGERY out of wash day.

#### BUY A "STAR" AND GET DOUBLE EFFICIENCY

"Star" Windmills are fitted with TWO FITMANS, TWO GEARS, TWO PINIONS, TWO WRIST PINS. The double mechanism ensures direct centre lift, and no strain or twist can put them out of alignment. The most dependable windmill on the market.

#### Canadian Western Foundry and Supply Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants

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Eighth Ave. and Third St. W. CALGARY Branches in EDMONTON and MEDIOINE HAT

- TEAR OFF COUPON-Canadian Western Foundry and Supply Co., Ltd., Dept. "A," Calgary. Please send me full information and illustrated literature of the "Star" Wind-

Real Estate—Lombard Street

heart of the city, opposite the present building of The Great West Life, and it is the opinion of the directors that as soon as possible an office building for the use of the company should be erected upon it.
Burnell Street Property...,

This property was purchased with a view to providing a future home for the Public Press and The Grain Growers' Guide. It was thought better to secure another site for this purpose There are also a few lots in St. Boniface, which were taken

over on an account. These block in St. Boniface, our 

investment, standing now at 225,682.00 A committee of your di-rectors last May visited this property and spent several days inspecting it, and were unanimous in their opinion

that it is valued at a safe figure in our assets. Personally, I consider this one of the most valuable assets the company has on its books.

The next item is the old site for Elevator "H," which is valued at . Terminal "H" site and

building, amount expended on same up to end of August 98,562.00 Line elevator department, including flour warehouses and value of work done to date

three elevators being call for no comment, further than pointing out the fact that the funds on hand and

in the bank amount to . . . 565,542.10 Strong Financial Position

If we turn for a moment to the liabilities we see that outside of capital stock and in reserve they consist of accounts and bills payable to the extent of \$910,999.48. An examination of the assets, however, shows that the advances on bills of lading

and other debts due to the company, together with the stock of grain and machinery on hand, are in themselves more than sufficient to meet the accounts

and bills payable.

It is quite within the mark to state that the financial position of the company has never been sounder than it is today. During the ten years covered since the company commenced business the share-holders have always received a 10 per cent. dividend on their money, with the exception of the first year when the dividend was 7 per cent. On the present value of the company's

assets their shares are worth 50 per cent. more than the par value, and this looking at it alone from the point of view of the actual returns in dollars and cents. If we view the results of the company's existence from the indirect benefits it has brought, they are very much greater and cannot be adequately estimated. Taking it all in all, the shareholders have some reason to feel proud of the progress their company has made in the first ten years of its history.

#### Ten Years Work

August 31 last saw the completion of the first ten years of active business of the company. The few men who gathered in Winnipeg in 1906 to organize it and start it in business and the few hundred earnest supporters thruout the country at that time of the idea of which it was the embodiment, while they had a vision of hope could scarcely have expected to see the record of progress which the company can show today as a result of its ten years operations.

From September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1916, the number of shareholders in the 1916, the number of shareholders in the company has increased from a few hundred to 18,163; the paid up capital from \$5,000 to over \$1,073,000; the profits earned from \$790 in the first year of the company's history to over \$570,000 in the present year. The total grain handled during this period is over 205 million during this period is over 205 million bushels. The total profits earned amount

to \$1,488,740.97; and the total dividends paid to shareholders to \$550,000. addition to the paid up capital the company has in reserves and undivided

12,598.82

3,749.00

34,000.00

25,000.00

110,596.24

pany has in reserves and undivided profits over \$700,000.

During this period \$75,000 in actual cash has been given by the company to assist The Grain Growers' Guide and the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta in convention of and saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta in carrying on their respective work. Nor can the position and achievement of the farmers of Western Canada be measured by The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the work it has done. It is probably true that had The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The Grain Growers' Grain Company proved a failure in the first few years of its business, that the Co-operative Elevator Companies in Saskatchewan and Alberta would not have been formed, at least on the principle of the farmers retaining absolute control of them, and therefore the company can claim, and I think claim rightly, that its success gave a large part of the inspiration which later brought these other organizations into being.

#### **Encouraged Others**

And what has been the result for the past year if we couple up the records of these other two companies with that of The Grain Growers' Grain Company as the record of achievement of the organized farmers? It is that they have handled by their combined efforts over 90 million bushels of last year's crop; and they have handled direct for export a very considerable portion of this. They own or operate over 500 country elevators; combined they have in operation and under construction in terminal elevator capacity over five million bushels; they have at present more than 45,000 shareholders, and their combined profits for the past year, without making deduction for war taxes, have been over one and a half million dollars.

And what is the outlook for the future? If the shareholders and those whom they have placed in charge of the respective companies' business remain true to the principle and ideal which brought them into existence, they cannot fail to increase in the right direction their power and influence in the commercial life of Western

While it is always dangerous to enter the realm of prophecy, it is not too much to expect that within the next ten years the farmers of Western Canada will be operating their own saw mills and their own flour mills, possibly their own coal mines and meat packing plants, and may be caring for their own fidelity and fire

#### HORSE MARKET OUTLOOK

A recent letter from Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, who is very closely in touch with the horse market situation, reads as follows:

Horsemen gathered at the Ohio and Horsemen gathered at the Ohio and Iowa fairs were optimistic over the future of the draft horse business. The feeling expressed by many of the oldest men present, including many who had gone thru the years of depression in the 90 s, was that there never had been a brighter outlook for Perharon broading than at the present cheron breeding than at the present time. The demand for stallions bids fair to exceed all expectations. One especially noticeable feature is the fact that there are a very large number of small breeders, who own small but se-lect bands of mares, who are seeking young horses of the best type, conformation, size and quality, to head their studs. These men have grown weary of using horses of indifferent character and they are determined to own their own sires in the future. This augurs well for the demand for the best horses. The trade from the ranges of the West, which has been gaining strength steadily for the last twelve months, is now better than it has been for many years. Ranchmen who have sold large numbers of horses for army purposes have found that the horses which carried two or three crosses of Percheron blood have sold more readily and for higher prices than any other horses they had avail-able. They have profited by this concrete illustration of the value of good sires, are already heavy buyers of stal-lions to turn loose on the range with western mares, and will unquestionably buy still more heavily in the near

#### The Secret Christmas Tree

Continued from Page 20

sigh reached the ears of no one but her-self.

The two children sat, meanwhile, upon the settle, their school-books in their hands. But they did not study. They pondered upon what gran'pap had said. Gran'pap had brought many miracles to pass. It was possible that he would bring this heavenly one to pass also. Sometimes they whispered to each other.

When the whirring machine stopped and the mother pushed back her chair, gran'pap announced the feast ready. Susan carried the lamp from the machine to the table. She looked wretchedly tired. She rubbed her hand across her forehead, and when she sat down at the table she shielded her avec from the table she shielded her eyes from the

For once the children did not see that she was tired, for once they burst without thought into speech. Gran'pap's promise had intoxicated them.

"Gran'pap says we will have a Christ-mas," said Thomas, before he had lifted

his spoon.

"With a big tree. He will cut it."

"And with presents," said Eliza.

"I would like a gun," said Thomas.

"And I a locket," said Eliza.

The mother shivered. She put her hands again to her forehead and closed

her eyes.
"No," said she. "There will be no Christmas.'

"But Susan-" Susan looked straight at her father. Her answer was final, but it was not rude. It sounded cruel, but the old man was

neither hurt or offended.

"This is my house, father. There can be no tree and no presents. I cannot stand a tree, and I have no money for presents." presents.

The old man uttered a single "But"—then he said no more. The faces of Thomas and Eliza drooped, but they said nothing. After a while they looked furtively at their grandfather, as though to see how this correcting of his plans affected him. When they saw that tears

affected him. When they saw that tears dropped from his eyes, they looked down upon their plates.

But grandfather was not long sad. He helped Susan to clear the table, then he sat down with the children. When they had finished their sums and had learned their spelling lesson and had read—toes on the stripe on the carpet, backs straight, books held in a prescribed manner—their reading lessons, he drew animals for them and cut rows of soldiers for Thomas and babies for Eliza. Their mother folded the shirts she had finished, laid fresh work on the machine for the morning, and sewed for an hour by hand on a dress for Eliza. Then she bade the children go to bed.

for Eliza. Then she bade the children go to bed.

"Are you going to sit up, grand'pap?" she asked gently.

"A little," said grand'pap.

"Good-night," said Susan.

Gran'pap sat by the table for a long time, his head on his hand. Gradually the expression on his face changed from sadness to a grim yet tender determination.

"We will see," said he aloud.

Then he read a chapter in his Bible and went to bed.

On Saturday gran'pap and the children

on Saturday gran'pap and the children went chestnutting. Their luck was amazing. After enough chestnuts had been reserved to supply the family's most extensive needs, there were ten quarts to be sold. With the money they bought

ten spools of thread for Susan.
"You'll get more for your work if you don't have to pay your money for thread," said gran'pap.

Susan gave a little gasp. One who did not know her might have thought that she was about to cry. But Susan

never cried.

"You oughtn't to have spent your money for me," she said.

If gran'pap was disappointed or grieved because Susan had said that the children could have no Christmas, he did children could have no Christmas, he did not show it. He kept the wood-box full, he drove Mooley along the roadside to find a little late grass, and he heard the children say their lessons. When he was not thus occupied, he was in his little shop across the yard. Thither he had brought from his old home a jig-saw, a small turning lathe, and sundry other carpenter tools. He had here a little stove, and here on stormy days he worked. On pleasant days he made repairs to the house and barn, so that they should be

"The squirrels have thik coats," said he. "Look out for cold weather!"

winter-tight.

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of

It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value.

A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their

porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies. Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town-

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.



#### Useful and Welcome GIFT

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What better gift can you make than the BEAUTIFUL ACORN

BEAUTIFUL ACORN
TABLE LAMP?
Useful as it is ornamental.
Gives 300 candle power clear
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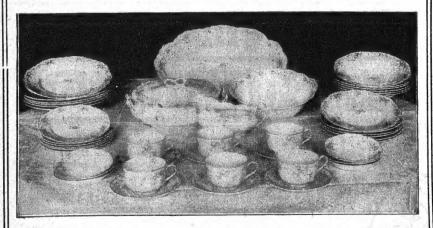
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As a matter of fact, gran'pap disregarded entirely his daughter's prohibition. When the children were at school and late at night, gran'pap was at work. He carved the animals for the garden and made the little houses and the cradle and the chess-board and he gilded walnuts and hickory nuts to hang upon the tree, and popped the corn to make the little balls for the finishing of each branch. It was a long task; gran'pap often sat up half the night. Sometimes he worked in hope, sometimes in despair.

"When she sees it in its grandeur, she will feel different," said he when he was hopeful. "Trouble's got fixed on her mind," said he when he despaired. "Perhaps

she can't change any more"
"But I'll try"— this was the invariable conclusion of grandfather's meditations.
"For the sake of her and these children, I'll try.

Several times gran'pap was almost caught. The odor of popcorn was sniffed by Thomas and Eliza, returning a little earlier than usual from school, and a large supply had to be handed over to them. A spot of gilding on gran'pap's coat was explained with difficulty. For the last days after the great tree had been dragged into the shop and set up gran'pap was in constant fear.

"On Christmas eve, after those children are in bed, I'll take her over," planned gran'pap. "I'll have a light burning. When she sees the tree, she'll feel different."

When she sees the tree, she'll feel different."
But now Christmas eve was past and
Susan had not been led to the little
shop. Susan had gone to her room and
gran'pap had gone to his and Christmas
morning was almost at hand. Gran'pap
had never been so miserable.

"She'll never forgive me," said he, as
he lay down upon his bed and looked up

"She'll never forgive me," said he, as he lay down upon his bed and looked up at the stars. "Oh dear! oh dear!"

At two o'clock gran'pap woke, conscious of a disturbance of mind. He lay for a moment thinking of Susan, then he realized that it was another uneasiness which had disturbed him.

"I left that light burning!" said he, as he sprang out of hed.

he sprang out of bed.

He dressed quickly, and went down the stairs into the kitchen. To his con-

sternation the door stood ajar.
"Burglars!" said gran'pap. Then
gran'pap stood still. The shop was on the side of Susan's room; he saw in the dim firelight that Susan's shawl was gone from its hook. "Oh my! oh my!" said gran'pap, as he made his way across the yard.

Then he came to another abrupt pause

in his progress. He heard a sound, a strange sound, the sound of crying. He tiptoed closer to the door of the shop. Within sat Susan upon a low bench, her head bent low, her hands across her face. He could see her shoulders heave, he could hear the pitiful sound of her sobbing.

Gran'pap was in despair. He did not know what he should do, whether he should go forward or back. It was evident at least that his plan had not been successful.

"She's never cried before," said he. Then, seeing Susan rise, he took a middle course and stepped into the shadow of the little building. Susan did not give another glance at the beautiful tree with its outstretched arms; she went across the yard, still crying, and into the house.

"She even forgot to lock the door," said gran'pap, as he went into the shop. He stood for a moment and looked at the tree. "We can keep the door locked," said he, mournfully. "I can give 'em the things another time. Perhaps she would let me give 'em each one thing this morning.

me give 'em each one thing this morning."
Then gran'pap heard a stir, the sound of a footstep, the rustle of approaching skirts.
He turned and faced the door. "Susan!" said he. It was Susan come back, Susan with a burden in her arms. She looked at her father with a start. Her face was different. It was suddenly clear that she had been a beautiful girl. She laid her burden upon the little bench. the little ourden upon

"Here is a little rifle that was his father's," said she. "And here is a little chain and locket that was mine.

You put them under the tree, gran'pap."
"Oh, Susan!" said the old man.
But Susan was already at the door.
There she turned and looked back. Again she was crying, but she was smiling too. It was plain that for Susan the worst of

grief was past.
"Merry Christmas, gran'pap!" said

she. "You'd better go to bed."
"Same to you!" faltered gran'pap.
Then he took the little rifle and the chain and locket in his hands and hugged them to his breast. "Oh my! oh my! oh my!" said gran'pap. "What will those children do!"—The Outlook, New York.



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#### Large Fireside Rocker





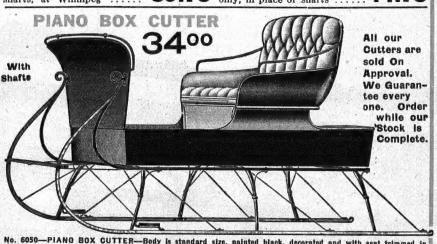
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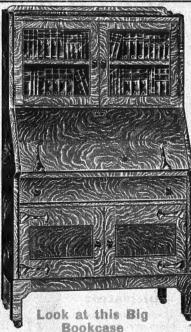
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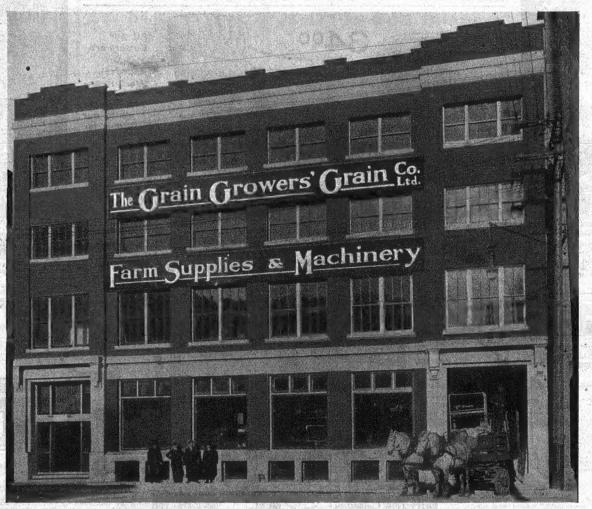
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